McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—The New York Senate will not confirm General McClellen as Canal Supervisor. It is declsred that he is under the control of the old Tammany element.

—The bill providing for a tax of eight-tenths of one per cent. on the gross receipts of railway companies, has passed both branches of the state legislature.

—There is something sublime in the courage of some Democratic editors, who are trying to work people into a sweat over the deplorable condition of the country.

—According to the theory of the new Administration, it does not follow that an applicant for position deserves an appointment because it is proved that he is good for nothing else.

—John D. Lee, the Mormon murderer, is said to resemble Governor Tilden in feature; in domestic life he has the advantage over the Governor by eighteen wives and sixty-four children.

—The President's determination to send a commission to Louisiana is a "streak" of Providence to the Democratic organs. They have been vainly endeavoring for some time to find a vent for their emotions.

—The Hon. Simon Cameron leaves the service of his country crowned with the triumph of nearly forty years of an eminently successful public life, in which he has devoted himself to the best interests of the nation, advancing wherever he could the common weal and prosperity of the whole country.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—Gov. Hartranft has appointed Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Allegheny county, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Judge Sterrett to the Supreme Bench. Mr. Fetterman was born in Beaver county, in 1841, and is probably the youngest judge in the State. He is said to be a lawyer of decided ability.

—The virtue and forbearance of the Democracy are undergoing a severe trial just now. They thought they had bagged the President, but suddenly discovered he was not there. The appointment of a commission to investigate affairs South dashes their hopes. They were so nearly successful that their mouths were watering for the spoils of office, when lo! they are uncertain whether there will be any spoils for them. So sorrow and gloom are theirs.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of Monday says: "There is a gentleman living in this city, who, a few months ago, advertised for young men to introduce a patent right to the public. As a matter of course in these hard times he received letters from hundreds of young men out of employment, and anxious to engage in anything that promised to pay. The gentleman had a sweet young daughter whom he made his private secretary to assist him in answering these numerous letters. This daughter was not devoid of romantic qualities, and at length an opportunity occurred for her to display them all. She became enamored of a specimen of handwriting. A certain letter came addressed in the most perfect chirography, post-marked Buffalo, inquiring in the most appropriate language in regard to the proposed agency. She answered it and requested, in a delicate postscript that he write to her just for the fun of the thing. He wrote, and the young lady's infatuation increased. At length, after a few weeks of correspondence, it was arranged that the young man should make a visit to the city for the purpose of calling upon his unknown correspondent. Upon meeting there was apparently a mutual recognition in each heart of the true love for which they had been long yearning. The young man, in fact, did appear to be quite a fellow, and, to cut a long story short, upon a few days' acquaintance, despite the protestations of parents and the remarks of gossiping neighbors, they were married and departed for Buffalo, where the young man represented that he had a fine mansion in readiness to receive his bride. The letters received by the parents from the young wife grew less and less enthusiastic and hopeful as the days dragged on, and at length the father was requested to come and bring her home. She arrived last week a poor, wilted flower, another victim of unknown correspondence. Her husband, of the beautiful chirography, is at present carrying a hod in his native city. He has a taste for strong drink and other qualities that render his intimate society with woman unpleasant."

The Next House.

Leading Democrats, who are anxious about the organization of the next House, are understood to be making assiduous court to the Southern members. It is suspected, and by some Democratic journals it is asserted with frantic emphasis, that the administration has already secured enough support from Southern Democrats to insure the election of a Speaker. Whether this is wholly or partially true, it is certain that there is a very remarkable alarm in Democratic circles about that very vote which has hitherto been regarded as most surely Democratic. Beneath so much smoke there may be some fire.

The Northern Democrat is troubled because he knows that there is the best possible reason for a change of policy on the part of Southern members. Ever since the war ended, the Northern Democrat has been using the Southern Democracy as his tool. It has been weary work, this voting for candidates who had no strength worth mentioning in their own section, but Southern men, with more patience than judgment, have kept at it for twelve long years. At any time since 1865 the Republican party would have ceased to exist if the Democratic opposition had been withdrawn; new issues would have secured attention; new divisions on economic or other questions would have occurred, and the Southern whites, if allied in part with one and in part with the other party, would have gained all the influence to which their ability entitles them, in event of the success of either. They have chosen a different course. They have kept alive the war party at the North by concentrating their votes solidly in favor of the anti-war party. Republican leaders have been irresistible because Northern Copperheads were continually backed by the men who supported the Rebellion. At every election the people of the North have been compelled to sustain the Republican party or else to give the power, as they believed, to an alliance of Northern Copperheads with Southern Rebels. In the main, Southern men themselves are responsible for this state of things. They could have put an end to it at any time by dividing their votes—by refusing the Northern Copperheads the solid support upon which they counted.

We do not forget that the course of the Republican party has often been such as to repel the Southern men. But even this is in great part the result of the hostile attitude of the South. At every emergency there has been a strong body of Republicans who urged a more generous policy. But they have been defeated again and again, because Southern men of strength had done nothing to win the confidence of Northern Republicans, but had continued to give countenance to those who defended Secession and tried to make the war a failure.

The policy which President Hayes announces has this peculiar merit—that it takes away all pretext for hostility on the part of Southern men of the better class. If they choose, he makes it easy for them to come to his support without sacrifice of self-respect or standing at home. So much he has power to do. More he could not do without losing the sympathy and support of the North. The rest must be done by the Southern men themselves, for the moment they show a disposition to accept and support the new policy, and to break away from the fatal alliance with anti-war Democrats at the North, they will receive hearty welcome, will win sincere confidence proportioned to their merits, and will have power themselves to aid the better element of the Republican party in every emergency.

The South has been the tool of Democratic demagogues long enough. It has suffered severely, because it has left to political antagonists all the delicate task of reconstruction. Year after year, losses and bankruptcies have made the South desolate, while Northern demagogues were hoping to win, by means of Southern votes, the power which the majority in their own section would never intrust to them. If Southern men have learned wisdom by experience, they will take care that the intelligence and property of that section shall no longer be dependent upon the most ignorant and impotent elements at the North, but shall be allied with those who represent Northern intellect, Northern wealth, Northern conscience, and the fixed purpose of the majority of Northern voters. There are vacant seats in the council chamber, which the best men at the South can occupy if they choose. But they will only waste four years more by another effort to lift Northern Copperheads into power.—*N. Y Tribune.*

It is Always So.

While war rages money is plenty, because the government is compelled to pay out large sums for its prosecution, but when it is over hard times are sure to come sooner or later, because the government's disbursements are immensely reduced, because its money and credit generally depreciate, and because it is obliged to extort large sums from its subjects by taxation to pay for its folly or at least the interest on the cost of it. The expenditures of the British government during the last eleven years of its wars with Napoleon, were very nearly $4,500,000,000. What was the condition of things after this expenditure ceased? Let the historian answer.

The distress of the agricultural and commercial classes were coincident, for the means of purchase amongst all classes were exhausted. The capital which was to impel their profitable industry was dried up. There was a very general depression in the price of all productions and in the value of all fixed property, entailing a convergance of losses and failures among the agricultural and commercial, and manufacturing and mining and shipping and building interests which marked that period as one of most extensive suffering and distress. And yet the taxes must be paid. In 1815 the revenue raised by taxation was about $360,000,000. Upon a population of fifteen millions in the United Kingdom this was a rate per head of $24 for every man, woman and child. The paralysis of industry which marked the latter months of 1815 and the beginning of 1816 was most felt by the working population. The poor in many cases abandoned their residences, whole parishes were deserted, and the crowd of paupers increasing in numbers, as they went from parish to parish, spread wider and wider this awful desolation. Discharged sailors and disbanded militiamen spread the ranks of indigence. If the unhappy wanderers crowded to the cities they encountered bodies of workmen equally wretched, wholly deprived of work, or working at short time or insufficient wages.

The distresses of the workmen in the iron trade was quite appalling. Utter desolation prevailed in districts where iron works had been suspended. The workmen in these districts used to be surrounded with many comforts. They had saved a little money. The factories were shut up, the furnaces were blown out, the coal pits closed. Then the neat cottages, where thousands of families had lived in comfort, were gradually stripped of every article of furniture; the doors of these once cheerful dwellings were closed; the families were wandering about the country seeking for that relief from private charity which the parishes could not supply them.

Is not the financial condition of our own country to-day, and of every country after an exhausting war, similar to that of Great Britain in 1815 and '16?

Taking Down the Signs.

The existing probability that President Hayes's administration will, for a wonder, do what its sponsors promised for it, makes it necessary for the Democrats to shift their position somewhat. So long as President Hayes is putting into actual practice the reforms they have been clamoring for, they cannot do otherwise than seem at least to be satisfied. They cannot fight any longer on the issues of the campaign just passed. They seem sadly aware of it. The change in the chairmanship of the National Committee, by which Mr. Hewitt—whose occupancy of that position had given the public more confidence in the purposes of the party than any other one thing in the canvass—stepped down and Senator Barnum of Connecticut took his place, was significant. It indicated, if not a change of business on the part of the old concern, a purpose at least to reorganize on a new basis and to hang out a new sign. The party has been for a great many years a Peter Funk establishment. It has carried on business under numerous disguises, with constantly varying signs over the door, and frequent changes of figure-heads, partners, clerks, and bookkeepers; but it was always the same business with the same general purpose, the same invested capital, and for the most part the same owners; and the genius and spirit of the establishment were always of the Peter Funk order. Sometimes it was a mock auction, sometimes a sawdust swindle, occasionally a bogus lottery policy-shop, once or twice within the past few years an agency for "shoving the queer," but always a confidence game of some sort; a business which held out the inducement of "great bargains" in the front windows, and inveigled customers to the purchase of second-hand and damaged goods at short measure and light weight. The shifts and devices, tricks and deceptions, to which these frisky political traders have resorted during the past twenty years almost defy enumeration. The careful observer of current politics during that time will recall many of them. It is a little remarkable that, behind whatever signs and placards they have arranged themselves and displayed their stock, they have never undertaken to do an honest business. The country never got anything of them yet that did not in the end turn out to be pinchbeck.

It was in 1854 that they put up the bran-new sign of "Popular Sovereignty." Under that they engaged in the bulldozing known at that time as Border Ruffianism. Losing a congress in that venture, they put up "Equal Rights in the Territories," and prosecuted the business of extending slavery. Then they hung out "The Union and the Constitution," and undertook to dissolve the one and subvert the other. Later they advertised "No Subjugation of the South," and strove to compell the submission of a majority of the States to the will of the minority. They hung out the banner of Peace, and under it attempted to distract the counsels of the government and create dissensions among its supporters. They urged "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," and set on foot draft riots to hinder reenforcements for that purpose. They set up as a figure-head an unsuccessful military commander, and in the same breath proclaimed him a great general and the war a failure. Then they hung up a notice that they accepted in good faith the results of the war, and as opportunity offered did their best to reverse them. "Retrenchment and Reform" and "Down with Corruption" were among the signs that invited people in, to find Boss Tweed and the Tammany Ring doing business behind the counter. Bankrupt in 1872, they made a pretense of clearing out the old stock and beginning again on an honest basis. They succeeded in drawing in by that dodge some additional trade, and began to recuperate their fortunes. But under the sign of "Reconciliation" they began "bulldozing" with the first sign of revival of prosperity, and in the department of the shop devoted to "Civil Service Reform" there was such a rush of the idle and vicious, the lame and the lazy, as threatened to upset everything and kill the trade. Decent people withdrew in disgust, and trade fell off.

Still, "Reform" seemed the best dodge and they kept up the sign. For months and months Mr. Tilden stood at the door like a wooden Indian before a cigar shop and invited the public in. The old shop was bedizened all over with new signs, and Peter Funks of all ages and descriptions were prancing round on the sidewalk, obstructing the passage and waylaying the passer-by, calling attention to the low-priced reforms advertised and to the sincere image with a wooden benediction at the door, and issuing promises without number and circulars without end upon all the issues of American politics. And they made a very lively and a long campaign of it. The progress and the process thereof were subsequently investigated. The front of the shop was, as it were, taken off and some of the inside partitions pulled down. It turned out that while the Funk family were so active outside, calling attention to Mr. Tilden as the only real honest Indian, and offering genuine reforms for a mere song, there were nephews and committees and secretaries and such engaged in uncommonly queer transactions in cipher in a back room, which nobodody knew anything about, not even the men engaged in them. It was the old business—Peter Funk—that was all. And so the thing was exposed, and the speculation failed. Failed so utterly that even Mr. Tweed's lawyer was unable to save his fees out of the wreck.

They are removing the signs. Mr. Tilden has moved on, and Mr. Hewitt, who lent the shop respectability, has stepped down. Mr. Wm. H. Barnum is left in charge while they are putting up the shutters. Due notice will no doubt be given of the reopening, which will take place as soon as a new dodge can be invented and the signs painted. Peter Funk never dies; he only changes his sign. For the present, Senator Barnum is the head of the Democratic party. Why he is we do not know. Possibly because he has the reputation of being a good judge and close buyer of mules.—[New York Tribune.

Wm. Harn, of Cooks' Mills, Fayette county, was found dead in a field near his residence, on Tuesday last. He was fifty-two years of age, and a member of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry during the war.

Miss Bella Crouther, a student at the Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute, met with a severe accident one day last week which necessitated her return home to her parents at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county. The young lady slipped and fell while carrying a jar of pickels which she had just received from home, breaking the jar and making several ghastly wounds in her hand.

——Valentines & Co. beat everything in groceries, quality, price and assortment all considered.

Defeat of "Local Option."

The "Local Option" question was virtually settled, so far as the present legislature is concerned, by the House, on Friday of last week. Although there was no direct vote on the bill as reported, a test vote on the question of prohibition was had on a motion to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting an amendment submitting the question of license to a vote of the people of the State at the next general election. As a matter of interest at the present time when the people of nearly every county are more or less agitated over the Murphy temperance movement, present the vote of the members by counties, politically classified, as follows:

COUNTIES.	AYES.		NAYS.		NOT VOTING.	
	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.
Adams	0	0	2	0	0	0
Allegheny	0	5	1	8	0	0
Armstrong	0	1	0	0	0	0
Beaver	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bedford	0	0	2	0	0	0
Blair	0	1	0	1	0	0
Bradford	0	1	0	0	0	2
Bucks	0	0	3	0	1	0
Butler	0	2	0	0	0	0
Berks	0	0	5	1	0	0
Cambria	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cameron	0	1	0	0	0	0
Carbon	0	0	0	1	1	0
Centre	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chester	0	4	0	0	0	0
Clarion	2	0	0	0	0	0
Clearfield	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	1	0	1	0
Crawford	0	4	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	2	0	0	0
Dauphin	0	2	1	0	0	0
Delaware	0	1	0	0	0	0
Elk	0	0	1	0	0	0
Erie	0	2	0	0	0	1
Fayette	0	0	2	0	0	0
Forest	0	0	0	0	1	0
Franklin	0	0	0	2	0	1
Fulton	0	0	1	0	0	0
Green	0	0	1	0	0	0
Huntingdon	0	2	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	1	0	0	0
Juniata	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lancaster	0	2	1	3	0	0
Lawrence	0	2	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lehigh	0	0	3	0	0	0
Lycoming	0	0	2	0	0	0
Luzerne	1	4	2	1	0	1
McKean	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mifflin	0	1	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	4	0	1	0
Montour	0	0	1	0	0	0
Northampton	0	0	2	0	0	0
Northumberland	0	0	2	0	0	0
Perry	0	0	0	0	1	0
Philadelphia	0	0	7	25	2	4
Potter	0	1	0	0	0	0
Schuylkill	0	0	2	1	0	0
Snyder	0	0	0	1	0	0
Somerset	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sullivan	0	0	0	0	1	0
Susquehanna	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tioga	0	2	0	0	0	0
Union	0	2	0	0	0	0
Venango	0	3	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	1	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0
Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0
Westmoreland	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	1	0	0	0
York	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	19	58	62	47	11	13

For the measure—Rep. 58; Dem. 10; total, 68
Against measure—Rep. 47; Dem. 62; total, 109
Absent or not voting—R'p. 13; D'm. 11; tot'l, 24

Total 201

Assuming that each member of the House represented by his vote the views of his immediate party constituents, the figures of arithmetic above are more eloquent than any figures of rhetoric in ascertaining wherein lies the strength of the temperance cause in the State, nearly five-sixths of the votes for the measure having been cast by the Republicans and nearly two-thirds of all against it having been cast by Democrats, or in other words, more than half of the whole Republican vote cast was for the measure and more than sixth-sevenths of the Democratic vote cast was against it.—[*Radical.*

THE Compulsory Education bill has finally become a law in the State of Ohio. It requires every parent or other person in charge of a child between eight and fourteen years of age to give such child at least twelve weeks of schooling yearly, unless the school authorities of the district in which such parents live shall excuse it from attendance. The grounds for granting such excuse are: The child's bodily or mental incapacity for attending school or studying; its labor being essentially necessary for the support of an indigent parent, brother or sister, or that it has acquired the branches of learning ordinarily taught in the common schools. If no public school is within two miles of the child's residence, the provisions of the law do not apply.

No employer shall hire the services of a child under fourteen years of age, during school hours, unless the provisions of this law in regard to the child's education have been complied with. The school board is empowered to furnish books to those children whose parents or guardians have not the means of purchasing them. Two weeks' attendance at a half-time or night school are equivalent to one weeks' attendance at a day school.

—There's nothing makes a Democrat so boiling mad as to hint that the Republicans will hereafter treat the Southern people as the Democrats said they ought to be treated. —[Detroit Post.

State News.

The next State Fair will probably be held at Erie.

Spring chickens are selling in Philadelphia at one dollar a pound.

The people of Connellsville are agitating the necessity of a new water works.

Mark Jeffries died at the residence of his son, Rev. Cyrus Jeffries, Mount Union, aged ninety years. His son is the author of "Legends of the Juniata."

The hydrants were frozen at Oil City on Monday. What matter, so the oil wells run.

Dr. T. J. Armstrong, aged sixty-three years, fell dead from appoplexy, at his residence in Lebanon, on Monday last.

One of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works' Chinamen died and was buried on last Sabbath a week ago. His name was Ah Me Sin.

John Carr, a railroader, was killed at Ellicott City, Fayette county, recently, by the fall of a large boulder from the hillside.

Wm. Gore, a breakman, had a foot torn off at Lancaster, on Thursday, by being run over by a locomotive. He resides at Downington.

The Pennsylvania railroad is handling a large increase of western bound freight this month, in the shape of dry goods and boots and shoes.

Mr. Shoop, of Yeagerstown, Mifflin county, has just heard his twenty-third child cry. He has been a Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years.

The Minute men of West Chester held a meeting recently to make arrangements for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Brandywine.

Mr. John Custer, residing near Lebanon, has kept a record of the snows which fell during this winter, and the one which ended on Monday last made forty-four inches thus far.

A valuable mine of mineral known as baryta has been lately discovered near Fort Littleton, Fulton county, and is now being worked, and proves to be of excellent quality.

L. H. Gause, of Harrisburg, from eighteen Leghorn hens, obtained 2,700 eggs in ten months, or an average of 150 eggs to each hen. Some will be disposed to set this story down as a little Gause-y.

Two thousand acres of land have been leased by a company at Murraysville, on the old Northern pike, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and drilling for oil will be commenced early next month.

James McCutcheon, formerly a well-known oil man, about whom numerous stories have been afloat recently, is said to be enjoying himself in France, having sailed from New Orleans last fall.

A cat rode on the truck of a freight car, from East Conemaugh to Altoona, on Saturday last, a distance of thirty-six miles. She had a piece of timber five inches wide to rest on, and must have used her claws to advantage.

Thomas J. Lewis, an old resident of Johnstown, ate a hearty supper Tuesday evening, stepped out in front of his dwelling and fell dead. He was a native of Wales, and resided in this city four years previous to going to Johnstown.

Mr. James G. Dallas, of Pymatuning township, Mercer county, had, last week, a fine lot of sheep attacked by two dogs, who killed three and wounded eleven more. The owner caught one of the dogs, and cut his throat with a jack knife.

Lancaster City is to have new iron works. Mr. Wm. H. Roberts has purchased the old Locomotive Works, and will commence work as soon as new boilers can be put in, and other necessary machinery prepared. He will make bar iron, railroad spikes, bolts, nuts, &c.

Hon. John A. Warfel and J. M. W. Geist, Esq., have made arrangements for the publication of a new daily and weekly newspaper in Lancaster, Mr. Warfel to be publisher and Mr. Geist editor. The newspaper will be independent Republican in politics, and will be known as the *New Era.*

Mrs. Annie M. Crook, a spunky little woman from Harrisburg, had her husband, William M. Crook, arrested at Lancaster, on Tuesday, on a charge of desertion. She had heard that he had married a Miss Amelia Gertlitzki, with whom he was living at the latter named place. Crook and his paramour were both lodged in jail.

Monday night a little boy named Meade, aged only three or four years, and living in Jalappa, Schuylkill county, was terribly bitten in the cheek and mouth by a dog. In an hour or two the dog died, and it is supposed he was mad. The wounds of the child are very severe, the prints of the animal's teeth showing in his cheek.

Lewis Emory, of Titusville, had a rough experience recently. Being a little behind time, in taking a railway train, he jumped upon the express car, quite out of breath after a long run. The express manager, with a lively recollection of the late robbery, seized the stranger, threw him down, and choked him until assistance arrived. The messenger apologized when he found he had a well known citizen by the throat, but Mr. Emory has had to stand any quantity of "rigs" and "jokes."

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Learning to Pray.

Kneeling, fair in the twilight gray,
A beautiful child was trying to pray;
His cheek was on his mother's knee,
His little bare feet half hidden,
His smile still coming unbidden,
And his heart brim full of glee.

"I want to laugh. Is it naughty? Say!
Oh, mamma! I've had such fun to-day,
I can hardly say my prayers.
I don't feel just like praying:
I want to be out doors playing,
And run all undressed down stairs."

"I can see the flowers in the garden bed,
Shining so pretty, and sweet, and red,
And Sammy is swinging I guess.
Oh! everything is so fine out there,
I want to put it all in my prayer.
Do you mean I can do it by 'Yes?'"

"When I say 'Now I lay me,' word for word,
It seems to me as if nobody heard.
Would 'Thank you, dear God,' be right?
He gave me a mamma,
And papa and Sammy—
O, mama, you nodded I might."

Clasping his hands and hiding his face,
Unconciously yearning for help and for grace,
The little one now began.
His mother's nod and sanction sweet
Has led him close to the dear Lord's feet,
And his words like music ran:

"Thank you for making this home so nice,
The flowers, and folks, and my two white mice.
(I wish I could keep right on.)
I thank you, too, for every day,
Only I'm most too glad to pray;
Dear God, I think I'm done."

"Now, mamma, rock me—just a minute—
And sing the hymn with 'darling' in it,
I wish I could say my prayers!
When I get big I know I can.
Oh! won't it be nice to be a man,
And stay all night down stairs?"

The mother singing, clasping him tight,
Kissing and cooing a fond "Good night,"
Had treasured his every word.
For well she knew the artless joy
And love of her precious, innocent boy,
Were a prayer that her Lord had heard.

—*Mary E. Dodge.*

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life,
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain;
I must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill wheel goes;
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing not be in vain,
And a blessing, failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet,
And the reason we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With the storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

Our Story Teller.

Good Fortune at Last.

I stood before the garden fence the morning before I was to leave the old home forever, and looked up and down the road. The first who came along was the child of a neighbor, a little girl of eight years, on an errand for milk, with a white mug in one hand and her two pennies tightly clutched in the other. Coming along in the same direction was a singular looking man in velveteen and corduroy—the clothes much worn. His long-handled net in one hand, and his tin box slung at his side were not necessary to show me that he was a "bug-hunter," for the cruel wretch gave a visible sign of his calling in a butterfly pinned to his hat, with its wings fastened down by slips of cardboard. I saw that he was young and good looking, and he had taste for more of the animal creation than for insects, for he honored me with a prolonged stare. I showed my dislike at his scrutiny in some way, for he turned his gaze to the other side of the road and contemplated it with great earnestness.

Just then I heard a cry. Sally Perry, the little girl in question, had stumbled and fallen, breaking the mug and scattering her money in the dirt. The bug-hunter quickened his steps, raised the little girl, and helped her to find her money. Then he took her by the hand, and lead her to the country store, which stood a short distance above. They both emerged presently, Sally with a new mug, the two chatting together, and they were soon lost in the turn of the road.

I sighed. This was to be my last day in the village. I was an orphan, and henceforth was to make my own way in the world.

My father had been one of those unfortunate men who seemed to be industrious without success, and who manage to be always pushing on without advancing a step. He was a bad manager. So long as my mother lived, he contrived to exist without being more than a trifle behind hand each year; but those trifles accumulated until, in many years, they made a considerable sum. By my mother's energy, which conquered my father's indecision, my brother Victor had been educated as a civil engineer, and a few months after her death, he had been offered a situation in Brazil which he had at once accepted. I was thus left alone with my father to keep house. As we could not afford to maintain a servant, I did all the labor of our petty housekeeping. The work agreed with me, and in spite of all the shifts and contrivances to which I was driven, I kept lively, healthy and strong. The result was that I had no society of my own years. My father had been born and bred a gentleman, and being without means, shrank from contact with those of his order. He grew more reserved day by day, and even morose, and, after the death of my mother, lost grip on life entirely, and so died.

I was left alone. My father had a maiden sister who had wealth and who knew how to keep it, and even added to it. That much I had learned incidentally, but there were no intercourse between her and my father, and I did not even know where she lived. The funeral expenses I managed to defray, and then found myself with little money. Knowing nothing of the law, and caring less, as a woman generally does, I went through no formality of administration, but sold the household effects for what they would bring, paid off the debts my father had left, deposited one-half of the money with the rector of the parish for my brother Victor, if he ever came to claim it, and with a hundred and nine dollars in my pocket, and my fare paid, went to New York to seek some kind of employment.

I had a notion of becoming a teacher. A woman in need always tries to teach professionally, and her desire in that direction is in exact ratio to her inability. I could draw tolerably well, and, though I had no knowledge of thorough bass or counterpoint, could sing or play music at sight, and was a dexterous performer on a piano-forte. If I could get scholars in music or drawing, or a situation in some school, I could do very well. So I found a cheap boarding house, with the rector's recommendation, put a modest advertisement in the *Herald*, and waited.

But no note came requesting my services, and no pupils inquired for Miss Norman. My full name was Florence Elizabeth Norman Gray; but I had dropped the first and last part of it. Norman was the name of an old college mate of my father, and Florence had been given me after his sister, whose christening gift—a silver mug—I still retained. I waited, however, patiently until I was reduced to my last ten dollar bill, and then I sat down diligently to study the advertisements in the *Herald*, thinking if the mountain would not come to me, it was about time I should go to the mountain.

I skipped the shop-girl list. Not that I had the slightest objections to remain all day and simper, and look insolently at customers and throw back my head, and tap the counter with my pencil, and cry out *Ke-yaish!* at the proper intervals; but I knew that I should have to stand all day on my feet, my taskmaster not caring that he is slaying his unhappy slaves in insisting on that wearying position. Laudanum would furnish a cheaper mode of taking one's life, and be less painful. Companion to an elderly lady was more enticing, but to be snarled at and nagged by my employer, and nieces of vague designs on the family estate, was not a pleasant thing to think of, much less to endure. But I ran through all the advertisements without seeing anything. I turned to the servants' column, emphatically headed, "Help wanted—Females," and amused myself with the style used to express the wants and desires of employers. The following arrested my attention:

WANTED—In a family of one, with a chambermaid employed, a young woman for general housework. An American girl, even if inexperienced, preferred. Wages ample, and treatment according to conduct.

Then followed the address.

I read it twice over. Should I apply for this situation—a house maid? Why not? I had experience enough, "wages ample," to say nothing of good food, comfortable lodgings and no cares for the "way and means" of the house. At all events I determined to try it.

I dressed myself in the plainest of my few gowns, smoothed down as much as possible my rebellious curly hair, substituted plain linen collar and cuffs for lace adornments—part of poor mother's well preserved finery, carefully removed a couple of rose-buds from my shred of a bonnet, and set out for No. 324 North —— street. When I arrived there I hesitated about ringing the bell. The name was on the door. I picked up courage and gave the bell pull a timid jerk. No one answering for a bit, I made up my mind to go; but just then the door suddenly opened, and a girl, with an ill fitting dress hanging loosely from her body, and a very ill-humored expression of countenance, stood in the aperture.

"Well?" she asked, sharply.

"Is Mrs. Dartnell at home?"

"I s'pose she be," was the answer. "Come in, and I'll see. What's the name?"

"Elizabeth Norman."

She at first left me standing in the hall, but presently returned and showed me into the parlor.

The room was handsomely furnished, but looked to be little cared for. There was a large and fine piano in the room, covered by a crimson cloth dulled in color by the dust. There was dust on the chairs, on the mantle ornaments, on the *bric-a-brac* trash here and there—confusion and untidiness everywhere. I had merely time to note this when an old lady, in a black alpaca gown, so neat in person as to show a marked contrast to her surroundings, entered.

"What can I do for you, Miss Norman?" she asked.

"Betty Norman, if you please," I replied. "I have come to see about the place."

"The place!" and a suspicious shadow crossed her face. She looked at me keenly, and then took hold of one of my hands. "This does not look as if it were used to house-work."

"It is, for all that," I answered; "and if you try it, you will find it to be a willing and experienced hand."

"Where have you served? What is your reference?"

"I have served at home. I have never lived out, but I understand all about it. Try me," I exclaimed, desperately, for my chance seemed slipping away.

"Sit down, child, you look tired. There—you have never lived out before. You have a history, what is it?"

I hesitated at first; but there was something motherly in her face, and I told her all—all except my true name, and I even mentioned that I had dropped part of that, but what was left was legitimately mine.

"I will try you," she said, at length; "but I warn you that I am at times a very disagreeable, fractious old woman—very apt to find fault. You may not like me as well as I am disposed to like you."

"It is not my business, Mrs. Dartnell, to like or dislike, but to serve you. If you find fault for good reason, I shall endeavor to amend; if you find fault without occasion, I shall endeavor to bear it."

"What wages do you expect?"

"Whatever is customary. I don't know what is given usually."

"It is easy to see that you're not accustomed to service. I gave my last girl $14 per month, and allowed her every Sunday out."

"The wages will do, madam; and, as for the Sundays out, I should like to go to church once a week, if convenient; but I have no acquaintances, and in New York shall make none."

"Very well; when can you come?"

"As soon as I have my trunk brought here, ma'am."

Nothing was said about reference, but she evidently credited my story, and by afternoon I was installed as mistress of the kitchen, where I found all these modern labor-saving contrivances which have reduced kitchen toil to its minimum. I found my fellow-servant, the chamber maid who had let me in, preparing to leave. She had given warning to Mrs. Dartnell that morning. I inquired her grievance.

"Ain't got none," was the reply. "Nothin' much to do—only three beds to make, except when the old woman's nephew comes here once a year; but I prefer factory work that I have been used to, and besides I'll get some society there."

So she went off to her factory work and her "society" next day, and we got another in her stead—one of four applicants, a tidy, quiet girl; my pick, in fact, for Mrs. Dartnell took her at my favorable impression.

I liked the mistress, and liked the place from the first, and continued to like it. I did not find the old lady to be as disagreeable as she said, and she never found fault except in the mildest and most hesitating way. And so six months passed off, and my mistress and myself began to approach familiarity. Tired of her loneliness, she frequently brought her knitting—she plied her needles with all the assiduity of a German Frow—to the kitchen, and would sit there while I was engaged about my duties, rarely saying anything, but apparently wrapped in reverie.

At length there was a little change in my monotonous life. One Sunday I was at the morning service in the church, and had been in a pew in the gallery, taking my seat as usual, where I could get in, and was a little tardy in coming out. As I came to the vestibule, the rector came down the aisle and passed by me, pausing at the door a moment to speak to the organist.

"What was the trouble in the choir, Mr. Eston?" he asked.

"Miss Patten, our contralto, has been taken suddenly ill, and I don't know how I can supply her place at so short notice for the afternoon service."

"That is inconvenient," said the rector, and, after some other remarks, passed on.

I stepped up to where the organist stood with knitted brows, and tapped his arm. He turned at once.

"Excuse me for having overheard you without intending it," I said; "but perhaps I can get you out of your difficulty. I have a contralto voice. I am familiar with the church service, and sing at sight."

"Will you come into the choir?" he said.

I followed him in and he signaled the other members of the choir who were still there. A very short trial satisfied him, and I promised to come in the afternoon.

I asked leave of Mrs. Dartnell, of course, telling her the circumstances.

"Will you not fail?" the old lady inquired.

I smiled a negative.

"Why, I never knew you were musical. You never touched the piano."

It is not the business of housemaids to play on their mistress' pianos."

"Very good; but you have been something more than a servant here. Will you let me hear you sing now?"

My fingers had long been itching to touch that piano, which was kept regularly in tune, though never used, and I sat down to it willingly. I was out of practice, and my fingers were stiff; but excitement more than made up for it, I suppose, for I had never played better, and my voice was in excellent order.

"I foresee you will get that place permanently."

"Oh, no! Miss Patten will be well directly."

"No, no! I see this will be your turning point, and I shall lose you."

"You shall not lose me, Mrs. Dartnell," I said, for the old lady betrayed in her voice that she would be sorry if I went.

My singing that afternoon was a success. Mrs. Dartnell was right about Miss Patten. She never returned to the choir. She had ruptured a blood vessel, was sent to Florida, remained there some months and came back to die. I was engaged in her place at a salary of $500 a year—a little fortune to me, but I did not lose my place in the house, which I liked, and did not find one occupation to interfere with the other. To my surprise, Mrs. Dartnell engaged another housemaid, and put her under my supervision, thus promoting me to a kind of housekeeper. I did not demur to this, but insisted on serving without pay; and it was settled on that basis. The old lady, whose confidence in me was unbounded, gave me the keys and we always took our meals together. I was quite happy, though somewhat uneasy about my brother, from whom I heard nothing all this while, though my address had been sent to our old rector, with a request to forward any letters that might come.

"One evening a letter came to Mrs. Dartnell.

"Betty, my dear," she said, "Fred's below in the bay, and is coming to-morrow to pay me a visit. He has promised to stay a week, and we must have the front room above got ready for him."

"Very good," was the reply.

"Fred" was her nephew, Mr. Drury, very rich, rather eccentric, and quite distinguished as a naturalist. I had heard enough of him, his merits and peculiarities being a standard subject.

Next day he came. I could hear his noisy greeting up stairs from where I was in the kitchen, superintending preparations for dinner; but it was "none of my funeral," as they say, and I calmly proceeded with my duties.

Mrs. Dartnell came down after awhile.

"Why don't you dress for dinner?" she asked.

"I? I thought after so long an absence you'd want to monopolize him," I said, giving a pudding mixture a final stir.

"Oh, I'll see enough of him before his visit is over," she replied; "and I want you to like him."

"Good gracious!" I exclaimed. "You don't expect him to fall in love with the housemaid."

"Don't go, Betty, for to put me in a passion," quoting an old play; and up stairs she went in high spirits.

Just before dinner was ready, after giving final directions to Francoise, my Swiss lieutenant, I ran up stairs and freshened myself up a bit. I was anxious to see this paragon of nephews, and determined he should not see me at my worst. I made my appearance in the parlor a few minutes before we were called to the dining room, and Mrs. Dartnell cooed out, in her soft ways "Miss Norman, this is my nephew, Mr. Drury."

I bowed, raised my eyes, and lo! there stood the bug-hunter whom I had seen nearly a year before.

But what a shock to my vanity! He had not apparently carried away any vague picture printed by the look he had given me then, for he did not seem to recognize me.

Of course, I sat at the table to listen. He had a great deal to say, for his aunt plied him with questions. He had been up the Amazon river and its tributaries, and had come back with boxes of birds and insects, and all kinds of oddities, enough to stock a museum.

"The reason I did not write to you of late," he said, in reply to a question, "was that I was away from all mails for about six months, locked up in the forest, and with savage people. I came near staying there entirely."

"How was that?"

"I got into a scrape with the natives—offended one of the chiefs, innocently enough, too—and but for the influence of an American engineer there, engaged by an English company to survey a grant they had, I should have fared badly. He is a fine fellow, and expects to be at home in a month. He had only heard of his father's death when he came down the river with me, and I have a letter from him, for his sister, who, according to him is such a piece of perfection that I tremble to meet her. I know the village where she lives—at least I know all the beetles and butterflies in that quarter—and I must go and hunt her up."

"May I ask the engineer's name, Mr. Drury?"

"Certainly; Grey—Victor Grey."

So he had a letter from my brother, who was coming home.

"Mr. Drury, you will not find the person you seek. She has left Sealsford."

"Ah, then you know where she is, perhaps?"

"I can find her; and if you will entrust the letter to me I will take care she receives it."

"I am very much obliged, and it would save me some trouble; but then, you see, I wish to deliver it in person. I should like to make her acquaintance."

"You will find her a very ordinary person, probably."

"Then she is very unlike her brother, I can tell you, who is one of the best they make now-a-days. However, I shall know her when he comes home, if not before, and you can deliver the letter."

After dinner Mrs. Dartnell, who was anxious to show off one of her pets to the other, made me play for Frederick, and in the evening got me to sing. I soon found that Mr. Drury had a highly cultivated baritone voice, and we tried duets together, to the great delight of his aunt, who would have kept up the extempore concert till midnight if I had not rebelled.

The nephew's visit extended from a week into two, and then another, and finally a month, during which he coaxed out his domestic aunt to divers places of amusement, and into a deal of unusual and harmless dissipation. I was always one of the party, and it was very pleasant, especially when I reflected that I had entered the parlor by way of the kitchen. It seemed like a dream, and I wondered what was to come next.

We were expecting Victor home—though neither Mr. Drury nor his aunt knew our relationship—when one morning our entomologist brought in some music from a new opera over which the town was running wild just then, and we were practising it at the piano, with the aunt listening and knitting, when a carriage stopped at the door.

I started—could it possibly be Victor?

The front door opened, and we heard a sharp voice in the hall.

"Oh, stuff and nonsense! she is here. I know she is. Show me into the parlor, and send her there right away."

"But I tell you, Madam—"

"Stuff! do as I bid you."

And the owner of the voice pushed open the parlor door, and walked in on us.

She was an old lady, small, withered, and with pinched-up features, and twinkling, black eyes.

"I beg your pardon, Madam. Mrs. Dartnell, I presume? I learn you have my neice here, and I wish to see her. I am Miss Grey."

Mrs. Dartnell went forward, while I stood in an agony of mortification. This then, was my eccentric aunt, whom I had never seen since I was a child; but I remembered her eyes and her manner, which was not changed.

"Miss Norman resides with me, madam," replied Mrs. Dartnell, with a stateliness she could assume when required. "Is it she whom you wish to see?"

"Miss Norman, eh! Ah, there she is. I'd know her anywhere by her likeness to my brother. Good notion it was for your father to put Norman into your name. Not that he meant anything by it—he never meant anything by it, poor man. Do you know why I have hunted you out? No, of course you don't. I'm rich—why don't you hurry to claim kin? I am odd, I suppose. Well, it would be no better for you, for I intend to leave every cent I have to Victor, every cent."

I bowed, to escape laughing.

"Sarcastic, too! Well you have more spirit than your father ever had, but you're just as proud in a different way. A pretty chase I've had all the way to Sealsford, and you gone. The lawyers couldn't find you, so they set the police on your track—"

"Police!"

"Yes—police! That was *their* idea. I went down myself. Mr. Bland wouldn't tell me at first until I showed him my business. Then he did quickly enough. I jumped into the cars, my coach was at the station when I got to town. I made George drive here, and here I am. Not glad to see me are you?"

"Well, aunt, you know I have never seen you since I was a child, and your visit now is so unexpected—"

"Of course. Now, I'll tell you why I come. You were partly named after old Norman—sensible man! lived and died a bachelor. The man that gets married is the biggest fool in the world, except the woman that marries with him. He is dead—had no kin of his own to leave his money to, and so he left it all to you. That's why I don't intend to leave you anything, child—shall alter my will to-morrow, because you will have enough without it. And here's the lawyer's letter. And I'm sure I'm obliged to you, Mrs. Dartnell; Mr. Bland you've been very kind to the girl. There's my address, Florence; come and see me. And, by-the-by, I found Victor at Sealsford, looking for you—brought him along in the carriage—didn't let him know you were here, for I wasn't quite sure—he's out there now."

And off she went.

Fred ran out after her. There was a terrible hand shaking in the hall, and my big brother, bronzed and bearded, was dragged rather than led into the room.

The lawyer's letter was examined after the greetings were over, and explained all. Barring a few trifling legacies to servants and others, I was left sole heiress to Mr. Norman's considerable wealth.

Victor, after a month's visit, returned to Brazil, where he married the daughter of a rich planter, and where he continues to reside. I remained with Mrs. Dartnell until I was married. Aunt Grey bids fair to last a long while yet, and divides her time between our house and her own.

Ours? Yes—Frederick doesn't go beetle-hunting as much now—he studies for four youngsters we have, and has grown quite acquainted with their habits and peculiar appearance. He has one very bad fault—he will persist in calling me Betty Housemaid.

But, after all, there is no romance in this world. I undertook to turn the tables on my "worser half" recently, and twitted him with having taken his wife from the kitchen. He only laughed in a provoking way; but Mrs. Dartnell, who was sitting in the room, looked up and said:

"Hasn't he ever told you, then?"

"Told me what, auntie, dear?"

"Why, simply that I wrote and learned all your history as soon after you came as I could, and that I took to the parlor, not the kitchen maid, but the young gentlewoman who was trying to place herself in a false position."

I was astonished.

"Yes," said he in confirmation, "and I had made myself acquainted with all that before she did; for if you suppose that I did not inquire the name and connections of the young lady at the gate within two hours after I had first seen her, then you don't understand human nature, my dear—especially man's nature."

And, reflecting on all things, I have since concluded that but for a train of unusual circumstances, my experiment of hiring out might not have resulted in anything but loss of caste, and a disagreeable position.

Miscellaneous.

Our New York Letter.

Our Fit of the Blues—The Science of Glass—The Mania in New York—Radix's Experience—Vanderbilt's Will Again—The Bond Street Calamity—Amusements—Peter B. Sweeny—A Cool Suicide.

NEW YORK, Mar, 19, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—To say that it's the fashion doesn't do the subject half justice. It's the rage; it's the mania; it's the sensation. Even the little dogs are only waiting for hot weather to don blue glass goggles and trot around impervious to hydrophobia. I am not quite certain that the newly discovered panacea will cure a baulky mule or a man with a wooden leg, but we are assured by copious testimony that no lesser ailment can withstand its beneficent influences more than an hour or so at the outside.

It is rather novel business, to say the least, for a Major General of the army to turn quack doctor and set the whole Yankee nation by the ears over his curious cure-all; but still, as we've no war on hand or in prospect, I don't know as General Pleasanton is to be blamed for turning his restless talent to getting up a big sensation, especially as he has made such a first-class success of it. Indeed, he may have had a very benevolent intention in throwing out his pretty and innocent bauble to catch and distract the public eye at a moment when that organ, in consequence of an overdose of politics, had begun to have "blood" in it, and seemed for a time to be bent on mischief. If this was his motive he did nobly, for blue glass has certainly fairly divided public attention with the Joint Commission, and who shall say that its mollifying rays have not been instrumental in holding subdued the riotous blood of party feeling?

Then again it is possible that the distinguished officer who fathers this latest wonder really believes in it. He persists that a course of blue glass cured him, and adduces letter after letter to prove that it cured a good many others—all of which is important if true. The professional scientists turn up their noses at the whole thing, calling it "a silly mania" and classing it along with the Keeley Motor excitement; and to tell the truth it is hard to believe that at this late day, any man, even a Pleasanton, has been able to improve on the old original sunlight under which the world has thrived ever since the creation. Still, it isn't safe, at this age of discovery, to scoff at anything new just because it is new, and we must wait till the very zealous and faithful trial which the new notion is receiving has had time to show its results before condemning it entirely.

No one can pass a day in this city without being astonished at the hold that blue glass has got upon us. Every paint shop, glass store, and house furnishing establishment has blossomed out with placards and azure panes. On

Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

THOS. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

HARDWARE.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We believe there is going to be a general revival of business of all kinds, and especially in our line, for Hardware was never lower than at the present time. It has been on a gradual decline for years, and is certainly at the bottom now.

We have bought a **Large Stock of All Kinds of Goods** at these low figures, and we intend to sell at lower prices than Hardware was, or ever will be, offered in Bellefonte. This is the time to buy, for you can positively get bargains from us. We defy competition, either in prices or quality of goods. We intend that no one shall undersell us We have been barely keeping up the variety for some time back in order to take advantage of the low figures at the right time.

We have now on hand **300 kegs Nails, over 100 doz. Door Locks and Latches:** and **Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Forks** and all kinds of leading goods in proportion, which we propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices.

We have a very full line of **Coach Makers' Goods,** all kinds of **Wood Work,** and **Patent and Plain Wheels, Circles, Shackles, Drilling, Etc.,** for Mechanics and Carpenters, at the lowest prices. All kinds of Mechanics' Tools at Bottom figures.

FOR BLACKSMITHS—We have a Norway Rod that we warrant and sell on trial. Vices and Bellows, and best Charcoal Iron; also Common Iron that is usually sold at very low prices. **FOR PAINTERS**—We offer special inducements in Pure Lead, Oils, Brushes, Etc.

We have the sole agency for the celebrated Imperial Cast Steel Ohio Plows, formerly sold by Burnside & Thomas. They are warranted to give satisfaction. We also keep a full line of repairs for them.
We have a very full line of *COOK STOVES* and give a written guarantee with each one, if wanted. Will cheerfully give any one our lowest prices who wants them through the mail.

9 13 **THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO., Alleghany St., opposite Loeb's Store.**

Broadway two or three shops have opened to deal exclusively in the article; while so much of it has been sold already and hung up in the windows of upper tendom that to-day Fifth Avenue and the neighboring aristocratic streets look like long rows of second and third story drug stores. One of our afternoon dailies has published a large extra printed in blue ink and devoted solely to the history and condition of the new "science." The horse cars even are putting it into their windows. To crown all, and to settle finally the question of its prominence, blue glass has got onto the stage. Now the stage is to any topic of interest what the hand organ is to a piece of music, namely the touchstone of its popularity. Just the moment that "Tramp, Tramp," or "Silver Threads among the Gold" begins to be ground out at the street corners, we know that it is a fixed fact; and so likewise when last week Augustin Daly came out with the play of "Blue Glass" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre it became evident that these magic words were to pass into history.

My own experience with this article has been very slight. In fact the only case in which I recollect watching its operation was in church, when I was a small boy—no matter how many years ago. At the top of each window on the south side of this church was set a small disk of colored glass, put there, I feel safe in asserting, purely on ornamental grounds, the Pleasanton theory not having been conceived at that time. This row of disks embraced all the colors of the rainbow, and among them was one of a deep, purplish blue; the light from which, if my memory serves me, used to strike somewhere near the pulpit at the opening of morning service, and, as the sun moved on, crept slowly down the church. Right in its track used to sit one of the deacons, venerable, pompous, and portly, on whom centered most of the interest of the morning, so far as my youthful mind was concerned. From long observation I could calculate to a nicety when that circle of blue would reach him, and I watched its stealthy approaches with secret but intense delight. Shortly after the sermon commenced it would creep gently over the back of the pew in front of the unsuspecting deacon, and tackle him. Its first and perhaps most striking effect was to give the worthy man a nose like Cronin's, a nose which could he have seen himself he would have indignantly repudiated. But he couldn't, so he sat quiet till the cerulean halo had completely enveloped his aged nob, giving it a peculiarly equivocal appearance which filled me with the wildest joy. Whether owing to the soothing influence of the blue glass or not, I can't say; but I know that he always went to sleep under the treatment.

For some reason or reasons not fully made known, the various disappointed heirs who commenced what promised to be a lively contest over Vanderbilt's will, have suddenly drawn in their horns, and have, by their attorneys in court, pronounced with singular unanimity in favor of the will in its present form, stating that the Commodore was a gentleman and a scholar, and that his bequests were eminently just and proper. What has come over them all so suddenly is, as I have said, not distinctly known. It is not, however, beyond the reach of conjecture, and I am inclined to believe that the affair from beginning to end may be summed up in the one word "divvy." The other heirs wanted Wm. H. to come down and he has probably "come." Thus endeth what might have been a memorable struggle.

I spoke last week of the burning of the great jewelry building on Bond street, and of the dozens of safes full of valuables which lay buried in the ruins. The raising and opening of these was a matter both interesting and anxious to the prominent safe makers, all of whom were represented, and who felt the test to be a terrible one. The work has just been completed, and its results show the Marvin Alum safes to be the victors. Every one of this manufacture came out in good order, saving in all hundreds of thousands of dollars. In one case, a Marvin was found lying directly underneath a safe made by a rival house, the latter being utterly ruined, while the former, though more severely tried, came out uninjured. As might have been expected after this experience, the more prominent firms involved in this disaster have since provided themselves with these tried safeguards to property.

In amusements, besides the new play of "Blue Glass" mentioned above, we are having a sumptuous revival of "A Trip to the Moon," by the Kiralfy Bros., at Booth's, a season of old comedies at Wallack's, and a "Grand Wagner Festival," doubtless inspired by last year's performances at Baireuth, at the Academy of Music. Here are being given on successive evenings the more popular of Wagner's operas, with feeble imitations of the realistic effects obtained on the German stage. Judging from the performances thus far Wagner is almost "too many" for our local talent, but the effort is a praiseworthy one, and is attended with financial success.

At Gilmore's Garden the Mexican rider, Peralto, made the attempt this week to ride 600 miles in fifty hours, using 20 mustangs. His movements were watched by large audiences for two days, when it was evident that it would be impossible to accomplish the task. During the progress of the race Mr. Bergh found time from his defense of the st present unpopular "purp" to come in and make himself officiously disagreeable by attempting to put a stop to the proceedings, in which effort, however, he was not successful.

Peter B. Sweeny, Tweed's chief confederate in the Ring days, arrived in New York on Thursday, after over five years of judicious absence from our shores. It is rumored that he has effected or will effect a compromise with the city regarding his share of the Ring plunder.

The city and surroundings have filled their usual quota of murders and suicides this week, only one of which offers sufficient novel features to merit notice. This was the suicide of an old Pole, editor of a small Brooklyn paper, who, getting tired of life, went into Prospect Park, sat down on one of the benches and took a dose of poison. While waiting for it to operate he smoked his pipe and then got out his pencil and paper and occupied himself in writing down his symptoms until overcome by the drug. He died shortly after being discovered.

RADIX.

They Laughed.

Peter Lamb considered himself a pretty fair singer, and especially did he pride himself on his way of giving a comic song. A few nights ago he was invited to a little evening party at Judge Pitman's, and, as he hadn't any clean shirts home from the wash, he put a false bosom over his red flannel shirt, pinned his collar to the latter, and went to the party looking as fine as anybody. About the middle of the evening Mrs. Pitman asked him to sing something, and Peter, taking his stand by the piano, struck out into the familiar old song of "Lord Lovell." Just as he began, the string which held the false shirt bosom around his neck came untied, and the bosom began to slide down and show his shirt. By the time the first verse was concluded everybody was giggling, and Peter, thinking that the folks were laughing at the song, also laughed heartily. Then the company laughed worse than ever.

So Peter felt encouraged, and he dashed into the second verse with enormous enthusiasm, making comic gestures and screwing up his face in order to make the performance more amusing than ever. His exertion dropped the "dickey" down a few inches farther, and the company roared. Peter could hardly sing for laughing. He considered that he had never made quite such a hit before. At the end of the second verse he joined in the general merriment, and after wiping his brow with his handkerchief he plunged into the third verse, which he sang with greater humor than ever. By this time the "dickey" had slid down under his vest and began to appear below it in front, and as poor old Peter finished the verse, amid peals of laughter his eye happened to light upon something white hanging in front of him like an apron. His countenance suddenly became serious. Crimson with mortification and fear he took another glance and saw that his "dickey" was gone. Then he understood the situation and he flew from the room. The judge followed him and said:

"What's the matter, old fellow?"

"Matter? O Moses! O thunder and Mars! Oh, by George! ain't it too bad! I'm ruined! This is the most awful thing that ever happened to me!"

"Oh, never mind," said the judge; "glue your things together somehow and come in again. The folks don't care about it. It's only a bit of fun."

"Judge," said Peter, solemnly, "it won't do. It has gone too far. I've tried to do my duty for years in this community, but this lets me out. I've got to emigrate. The want of a clean shirt drives me from my home and my country. I shall go, but mark me, Judge, if, after I have fled, you find the body of a faithless washer-woman lying in the streets of this town, you may know that I killed her. I'll butcher her before I go to bed."

Then Peter put on his coat and went home. The washer-woman still lives, and Mr. Lamb remains in the drug store as usual.—*Max Adeler.*

Not A Chicken.

At precisely two o'clock by the bells the other morning a policeman who was walking up Beaubien street caught sight of a negro who was skulking along a fence, and he called upon him to stop.

"Ize in a big hurry to ketch de mawning train for Toledo?" called back the African.

The officer threatened to shoot if he did not stop, and the skulker halted.

"Does you imagine that I hez dun got a chicken heah?" he asked, as the officer approached.

"Yes, sir; that's exactly what I imagine."

"And if I hezen't got a chicken I kin go right down to de depot, kin I?"

"I guess you can."

"Well, sah, den gaze on dis yere an' tell me if de name is chicken!" said the man, as he pulled a big goose around in front of him.

The officer went back on his word, and took the negro under arrest, and the victim was yesterday explaining:

"Whar's de use ob tryin' to get along wid dem policemen? De best way is to drop de goose and make fur de woods."

Some time ago a pupil in a deaf-and-dumb asylum in New England read a portion of the book of Job; when asked to write out his understanding of Job's sufferings, he wrote as follows: "The Lord boiled Job seven days."

Is a big stone a little stone grown bowlder.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Miscellaneous.

$10 REWRD

will be paid to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the apprehension of the parties that broke the panel of the door that leads to the upper room of the Logan Fire Company's new building.
8-tf WM. B. RANKIN, President.

HOTEL
FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
—IN—
Snow Shoe City,

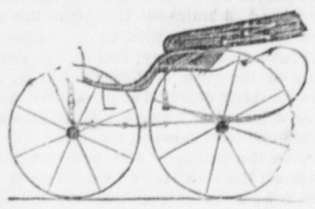
Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.
DANIEL RHOADS,
9-7-tf Gen. Sup't.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DEscription. Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48t

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,
MILESBURG.
MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,
AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is. **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-23-1y

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

[W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
7-1y

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!
Mrs. Susannah Shope,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

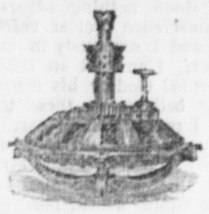
Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.
9 10 1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
HOUSTON WATER WHEEL
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v5n46a12-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.) having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

St. Cloud Hotel.
Arch St., between 7th and 8th.
The only Art-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.
Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.
G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r

BLANK
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at
5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

COLLECTOR'S SALE
BLANKS.
75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS,
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & J. Harris)
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & STOVES,
No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.
January 1, 1877.

BIG

BEST Million Gift Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' jet brooch, jet ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar buttons, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cents, have been retailed at $6. Backspit stock and must be sold.

"The Boston Globe," speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods, as being honorable in his dealings and reliable in his gems, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Journal, December, 7, 1876.*

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.

F. STOCKMAN, 27 BOND STREET, New York.
1-3m

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. v10n1

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates,

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17'00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

MESSRS. Chamberlain and Hampton are to be invited to Washington to talk over matters, to see if an amicable arrangement cannot be made to settle the South Carolina difficulty.

THE President has decided to send a commission to Louisiana to try and get some light as to the merit of the claims of the two governments of that state. He will then decide which one he will recognize, or whether he will recognize either.

THE execution of John D. Lee, the Mormon who led the terrible Mountain Meadow massacre, is a terrible retribution. He was shot, it is said, on the very scene of the great crime, committed twenty years ago, which his death expiated.

THE question is asked repeatedly: "Is President Hayes the brother-in-law of Stanley Matthews?" He is not. President Hayes married Miss Webb, daughter of Dr. Webb, of Chillicothe. Mr. Matthews married a Miss Black, of Tennessee. Dr. Joseph Webb, Mrs. Hayes brother, marred a sister of Judge Matthews. Or, in other words, the President and Judge Matthews are brothers-in law of the same man, Dr. Webb.

THE operations at Hell Gate demonstrate that the rocks have not been broken up into small fragments, as expected. The columns and "roof" left in making the excavations have fallen back into their places, in comparatively unwieldy masses, and the process of removal is difficult and expensive. The contractors have resorted to surface blasting by dynamite, in order to crush the rocks, and five pound charges are used in the operation.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is unwilling to admit that "the Camerons" have any strength in Pennsylvania; and the *Times* of the same city has this to say in retort: "It is difficult to understand, then, in what political strength consists. Mr. Morton McMichael is a man of great personal popularity, and against whom nothing can be said, and is the acknowledged head of the Cameron opposition. Yet, though disposed to contest Don Cameron's election to the Senate, he received in Republican caucus but one vote to Mr. Cameron's 128. Some strength there, it strikes us."

THE Huntingdon *Globe* disposes of the whole question in the following sensible remarks:

There is again a great howl set up by the Democrats, aided by sundry Republicans who have regarded the Camerons as in their way to political preferment. We want no better evidence that the Camerons are good and efficient Republicans than the abuse they suffer at the hands of the Democrats. Had they been poor managers and untrue to their party, they might have escaped Democratic abuse. As it is the abuse is the measure of their credit and desert among good Republicans. The party owes them much, and it is befitting that the son should serve out the unexpired term of his aged father.

We have no sympathy with those Republicans who use the words and arguments of our adversaries. Let them prate about the Cameron Dynasty, but let Republicans take care of those who have taken care of their party. Let them honor the men to whom the party owes its success. A party must have leaders, and we would sooner have a Cameron to lead us to victory than the inefficient pigmies whose bungling leadership would lead us to defeat.

—We fully sympathize with the desire of the colored people to have Professor Langston appointed to a good office, as a representative of their race; but we are not of the opinion that the position of Commissioner of Agriculture is the exact position he should have. He is not a farmer, nor is he acquainted with the requirements of the agricultural community. Do not press a good man for the wrong place.

VENGEANCE!

Mountain Meadows Massacre.

A Terrible Crime Punished at Last —Execution of John D. Lee, the Mormon Murderer—Confession of the Chief of the Assassins.

SALT LAKE, March 23.

At 11 A.M., precisely, Lee was brought out upon the scene of the massacre, at Mountain Meadows, before the executing party, and seated on the coffin, about twenty feet from the shooters. After the order of the court was read to him and the company present, by Marshal Nelson, Lee made a speech, in which he said:

I have but little to say this morning. Of course I feel that I am upon the brink of eternity, and the solemnity of eternity should rest upon my mind at the present. I have made out, or endeavored to do so, a manuscript and an abridged history of my life. This will be published. Sir, I have given my views and feelings with regard to all these things. I feel resigned to my fate. I feel as calm as a summer morning. I have done nothing adversely wrong. My conscience is clear before God and man, and I am ready to meet my Redeemer. I am not an infidel. I have not denied God or his mercy. I am a strong believer in these things. The most I regret that in parting with my family many of them are unprotected and will be left fatherless. When I speak of those little ones they touch a tender chord within me [Here Lee's voice faltered perceptibly.] I have done nothing designedly wrong in this affair. I used my utmost endeavors to save these people. I would have given worlds were it at my command to have avoided that calamity, but I could not. I am sacrificed to satisfy feelings and I am used to gratify parties, but I am ready to die. Death has no terrors and no particle of mercy have I asked of the court or officials to spare my life. I do not fear death. I shall never go to a worse place than the one I am now in. I have said it to my family, and I will say it to-day, that the government of the United States sacrifices their best friend, and that is saying a good deal; but it is true. I am a true believer in the gospel of Jesus Christ. I do not believe everything that is now practiced and taught by Brigham Young. I do not agree with him. I believe he is leading people astray, but I believe in the Gospel as taught in its purity by Joseph Smith in former days. I have my reasons for saying this. I used to make this man's will my pleasure, and did so for thirty years. See how and what I have come to this day! I have been sacrificed in a dastardly manner. There are thousands of people in the church, honorable and good-hearted, whom I cherish in my heart. I regret to leave my family; they are near and dear to me. These are things to rouse my sympathy. I declare I did nothing designedly wrong in this unfortunate affair. I did everything in my power to save all the emigrants, but I am the one that must suffer. Having said this, I feel resigned. I ask the Lord my God to extend His mercy to me and receive my spirit. My labors are here done."

After the speech Parson Stakes, Methodist, made a prayer, commending the soul of the condemned man to God. Immediately after this a handkerchief was placed over Lee's eyes. He raised his hands and placed them on top of his head, sitting firm. Marshal Nelson gave the word "fire!" and five guns were discharged, the balls penetrating the body in the region of the heart. Lee fell squarely back upon his coffin. Death was instantaneous. The body was placed in the coffin and the crowd dispersed. There were about seventy-five persons, all told, on the ground. Not a child or a relative was there. The best order prevailed. Lee's last words to Marshal Nelson were, "Aim at my heart." The body is now on its way from the scene of the execution to be delivered to his relatives at Cedar City.

THE FULL CONFESSION.

Narrative of the Most Diabolical Crime in the Annals of America.

In the month of September, 1857, the company of emigrants known as the "Arkansas Company" arrived in Parowan, Trout county, Utah, on their way to California. At Parowan young Aden, one of the company, saw and recognized one William Laney, a Mormon resident of Parowan. Aden and his father had rescued Laney from an anti-Mormon mob in Tennessee several years before and saved his life. He (Laney), at the time he was attacked by the mob, was a Mormon missionary in Tennessee. Laney was glad to see his friend and benefactor, and invited him to his house and gave him some garden sauce to take back to the camp with him. The same evening it was reported to Bishop (Colonel) Dame that Laney had given potatoes and onions to a man Aden, one of the emigrants. When the report was made to Bishop Dame he raised his hand and crooked his little finger in a significant manner to one Barney Carter, his brother-in law and one of the "Angels of Death." Carter, without another word, walked out, went to Laney's house, with a long picket in his hand, called Laney out and struck him a heavy blow on the head, fracturing his skull, and left him on the ground for dead. C. Y. Webb and Isaac Newmann, president of the High Council, both told me that they saw Dame's manœuvers. James McGuffee, then a resident of Parowan, but through oppression has been forced to leave there and is now a merchant in Pahranagat Valley, near Pioche, Nevada, knows these facts. About the last of August, 1857, some ten days before the Meadows massacre, the company of emigrants passed through Cedar City. George A. Smith, then first counselor in the church and Brigham Young's right-hand man, came down from Salt Lake City, preached to the different settlements. I at that time was in Washington county, near where St. George now stands. He sent for me. I went to him, and he asked me to take him to Cedar City by way of Fort Clara and Pinto settlements, as he was on business and must visit all the settlements. We started on our way up through the canon. We saw herds of Indians and he (George A. Smith) remarked to me that these Indians, with the advantage they had of the rocks, could use up a large company of emigrants or make it very hot for them. After pausing for a short time he said to me: "Brother Lee, what do you think the brethren would do if a company of emigrants should come down through here making threats? Don't you think they would pitch into them?" I replied "that they certainly would." This seemed to please him, and he again said to me: "And you really think the brethren would pitch into them?" "I certainly do," was my reply, "and you had better instruct Dame and Haight to tend to it that the emigrants are permitted to pass if you want them to pass unmolested." He continued: "I asked Isaac (meaning Haight) the same question and he answered me just the same as you do, and I expect the boys would pitch into them." I again said to him that he had better say to Governor Young that if he wants emigrant companies to pass without molestation he must instruct Colonel Dame and Major Haight to that effect, for if they were not ordered otherwise they will use them up by the help of the Indians.

PREPARING FOR THE WORK.

John M. Higbee, the City Marshal, had informed them that it was a breach of the city ordinance to use profane language, whereupon one of them said he did not care a d—n for the Mormon laws, or Mormons either; that they had fought their way through the Indians and would do it through the d—d Mormons, and if their God, old Brigham, and his priests would not sell their provisions, by God, they would take what they wanted any way they could get it; that thus raging one of them let loose his whip and killed two chickens and threw them into his wagon; that the Widow Evans said, "Gentlemen, those are my chickens; please don't kill them; I am a poor widow;" that they had ordered her to "shut up," or they would blow her d—d brains out, etc.; that they had been raising trouble with all the settlements and Indians on their way; that we were threatened on the north by Johnston's army, and now our safety depended on prompt and immediate action; that a company of Indians had gone South from Parowan and Cedar City to surprise the emigrants who were then at the Mountain Meadows, and he wanted me to return home in the morning (Sunday) and send Carl Shurtz, Indian interpreter, from my home (Harmony) to raise the Indians South at Harmony, Washington and Santa Clara, to join the Indians from the North and make the attack upon the emigrants at the Meadows. I said to him: "Would it not be well to hold a council of the brethren before making a move?" He replied that "every true Latter-Day Saint that regarded their covenants knew well their duty, and that the company of emigrants had forfeited their lives by their acts," and that Bishop P. K. Smith (Klingensmith) and Joe White had already gone by way of Pinto to raise the Indians in that direction, and those that have gone from Parowan and here will make the attack and may be repulsed. We can't now delay for a council of the brethren. Return immediately and start Carl Shurtz; tell him that I ordered you to tell him to go, and I want you to try and get there before the attack is made and make the plan for the Indians, and I will call a council to-day to talk the matter over, and will send Nephi Johnson, the interpreter, to the Meadows as soon as he can be got to help Carl Shurtz manage the Indians." I did just as I was ordered. The Indians from the North and and about Harmony had already started for the Meadows before I reached home. Shurtz started immediately to do his part. I arrived at home in the night and remained till morning. I thought over the matter, and the more I thought the more my feelings revolted against such a horrid deed. Sleep had fled from me. I talked to my wife Rachel about it. She felt as I did about it, and advised me to let them do their own dirty work, and said if things did not go just to suit them the blame would be laid on me. She never did believe in blood atonement, and said it was from the devil, and that she would rather break such a covenant if she had to die for so doing than to live and be guilty of doing such an act. I finally concluded that I would go; that I would start by daybreak in the morning and try to get there before an attack was made on the company, and use my influence with the Indians to let them alone. I crossed the mountains by a trail, and reached the Meadows between 9 and 10 in the morning, the distance from my place being about twenty-five miles. But I was too late.

ATTACK ON THE SETTLERS.

The attack had been made just before daybreak in the morning, and the Indians repulsed, with one killed and two of the chiefs from Cedar shot through the legs, breaking a leg for each of them. The Indians were in a terrible rage. I went to some of them that were in a ravine. They told me to go to the main body or they would kill me for not coming before the attack was made. While I was standing there I received a shot just above my belt, cutting through my clothes to the skin some six inches across. The Indians with whom I was talking lived with me at Harmony. I was Indian Farmer. They told me I was in danger, and to get down into the ravine. I thought it impossible for me to do anything there, and I dare not venture to the camp or to the emigrants without endangering my life. I mounted my horse and started south to meet Carl Shurtz. I traveled sixteen miles, and stopped on the Meguiey to bait my animal, as there was good grass and water. I had rode it over forty miles without eating or drinking. This is the place where Mr. Tobin met his assassinators. About sunset I saw Shurtz and some ten or fifteen white men and about one hundred and fifty Indians. We camped. During the night the Indians left for the Meadows. I reported to the men what had taken place. They attacked the emigrants again about sunrise the next morning, which was Tuesday, and had one of their number killed and several wounded. I, with the white men, reached the Meadows about 1 o'clock P. M. On the way we met a small band of Indians returning with some eighteen or twenty head of cattle. One of the Indians was wounded in the shoulder.

They told me the Indians were encamped east of the emigrants at some springs. On our arrival at the springs we found about two hundred Indians; among them were the two wounded chiefs, Moquocetus and Bill. The Indians were in a high state of excitement; had killed many cattle and horses belonging to the company. I counted sixty head near their encampment that had been killed in revenge for the wounding of their men. By the assistance of Oscar Hamblin (brother of Jacob Hamblin) and Shurtz we succeeded in getting the Indians to desist from killing any more stock that night. The company of emigrants had corralled all the wagons but one for better defense. This corral was about one hundred yards above the springs. This they did to get away from the ravine south, the better to defend themselves. The attacks were made from the south ravine and from the rocks on the west. The attack was renewed that night by the Indians in spite of all we could do to prevent it. When the attack commenced Oscar Hamblin, Wm. Young and myself started to go to the Indians. When opposite the corral on the north the bullets came around us like a shower of hail. We had two Indians with us to pilot us. They threw themselves flat on the ground to protect themselves from the bullets. I stood erect and asked my Father in Heaven to protect me from the missiles of death and enable me to reach the Indians. One ball passed through my hat and the hair of my head and another through my shirt, grazing my arm near the shoulder. A most hideous yell of the Indians commenced. The cries and shrieks of the women and children so overcame me that I forgot my danger and rushed through the fire to the Indians and pleaded with them in tears to desist. I told them that the Great Spirit would be angry with them for killing women and children. They told me to leave or they would serve me the same way; that I was a squaw, and did not have the heart of a brave, and that I could not see bloodshed without crying like a baby, and called me "cry baby," and by that name I am known by all the Indians to this day. I owe my life on that occasion to Oscar Hamblin, who was a missionary with the Indians, and had much influence with the Santa Clara Indians. They were the ones that wanted to kill me. Hamblin shamed them and called them dogs and wolves for wanting to shed the blood of their father (myself), who had fed and clothed them. He finally prevailed on them to return to camp, where he would hold a council; that I would send for big captains to come and talk. We told them they had punished the emigrants enough, and maybe they had killed nearly all of them. We told them that Bishop Dame and President Haight would come, and they would give them part of the cattle and let the company go with the teams. In this way we reconciled them to suspend hostilities for the present. The two that had been with Hamblin and myself the night before said they had seen two men on horseback come out of the emigrants' camp, under full speed, and that they went towards Cedar City. Wednesday morning I asked a man—I think his name was Edwards—to go to Cedar City and say to President Haight, for God's sake, for my sake and for the sake of suffering humanity to send out men to rescue that company. This day we all lay still, waiting orders.

Occasionally a few of the Indians withdrew, taking a few head of animals with them. About noon I crossed the valley north of the corral, thinking to examine their locality from a west range. The company recognized me as a white man, and sent two little boys, about four years old, to meet me. I hid from them fearing the Indians, who discovered the children. I called the Indians, who wanted my gun or ammunition to kill them. I prevailed with them to let the children go back into camp, which they did very soon when they saw the Indians. I crept up behind some rocks on the west range, where I had a full view of the corral. In it they had dug a rifle-pit. The wheels of their wagons were chained together, and the only show for the Indians was to starve them out or shoot them as they went for water. I lay there some two hours and contemplated their situation and wept like a child. When I returned from camp some six or eight men had come from Cedar City. Joel White, William C. Stewart, and Elliott C. Wellon were among the number, but they had no orders. They had come merely to see how things were. The Meadows are about fifty miles from Cedar City. Thursday afternoon the messenger from Cedar City returned. He said that President Haight had gone to Parowan to confer with Colonel Dame, and a company of men and orders would be sent on to-morrow (Friday); that up to the time that he left the council had come to no definite conclusion. During this time the Indians and men were engaged in broiling beef and making their rides up into lassoes. I had flattered myself that bloodshed was at an end. After the emigrants saw me cross the valley they hoisted a white flag in the midst of their corral.

EVERYBODY KILLED.

Friday afternoon four wagons drove up with armed men. When they saw the white flag in the corral they raised one also, but drove to the springs, where we were, and took refreshments, after which a council meeting was called of presidents, bishops, and other church officers, and members of the High Council, societies, high priests, &c. Major John M. Higbee presided as chairman. Several of the dignitaries bowed in prayer, invoked the aid of the Holy Spirit to prepare their minds and guide them to do right and carry out the counsel of their leaders. Higbee said that President J. C. Haight had been to Parowan to confer with Colonel Dame, and their counsel and orders were that "This emigrant camp must be used up." I replied, "Men, women and children!" "All," said he, "except such as are too young to tell tales, and, if the Indians cannot do it without help, we must help them." I commenced pleading for the company, and I said, though some of them have behaved badly, they have been pretty well chastised. My policy would be to draw off the Indians, let them have a portion of the loose cattle, and withdraw with them under promise that they would not molest the company any more; that the company would then have teams enough left to take them to California. I told them that this course could not bring them into trouble. Higbee said: "White men have interposed and the emigrants know it, and there lies the danger in letting them go." I said: "What white man interposed?" He replied that in the attack on Tuesday night two men broke out of the corral and started for Cedar City on horseback; that they were met at Richey's Spring by Stewart, Joel White, and another man whose name has passed from me. Stewart asked the two men their names when they met them at the spring, and being told in reply by one of the men that his name was Aden and that the other man was a Dutchman from the emigrants' company, Stewart shoved a pistol to Aden's breast and killed him, saying, "Take that, d—n you!" The other man (the Dutchman) wheeled to leave as Joel White fired and wounded him. I asked how he knew the wounded Dutchman got back to the emigrants' camp. He said because he was tracked back and they knew he was there. I said, "Brethren, the Lord must harden my heart before I can do such a thing." Allen said it is not wicked to obey counsel. At this juncture I withdrew—walked off some fifty paces and prostrated myself on the ground and wept in the bitter anguish of my soul and asked the Lord to avert that trial. While in that situation Counselor C. Hopkins, a near friend of mine, came to me and said: "Brother Lee, come, get up, and don't draw off from the priesthood; you ought not to do so. You are only endangering your own life by standing out. You can't help it; if this is wrong, the blame won't rest on you." I said, "Charlie, this is the worst move this people ever made; I feel it." He said, "Come, go back and let them have their way." I went back, weeping like a child, and took my place and tried to be silent, and was until Higbee said they (the emigrants) must be decoyed out through pretended friendship. I could no longer hold my peace, and said I, "Joseph Smith said that God hated a traitor, and so do I. Before I would be a traitor, I would rather take ten men and go to that camp and tell them that they must die, and now to defend themselves, and give them a show for their lives; that would be more honorable than to betray them like Judas." Here I got another reproof, and was ordered to hold my peace. The plan agreed upon there was to meet them with a flag of truce, tell them that the Indians were determined on their destruction; that we dare not oppose the Indians, for we were at their mercy; that the best we could do for them (the emigrants) was to get them and what few traps we could take in the wagons, to lay their arms in the bottom of the wagon and cover them up with bed clothes and start for the settlement as soon as possible, and to trust themselves in our hands. Shurtz and Nephi Johnson were to conceal the Indians in the brush and rocks till the company was strung out on the road to a certain point, and at the watchword "Halt! do your duty," each man was to cover his victim and fire. Johnson and Shurtz were to rally the Indians, and rush upon and dispatch the women and larger children. It was further told the men that President Haight said that if we were united in carrying out the instructions, we would all receive a "celestial reward." I was told that there was not a drop of innocent blood in the whole company of emigrants. Also referred to the Gentile nations who refused the children of Israel passage through their country when Moses led them up out of Egypt; that the Lord held that crime against them, and when Israel waxed strong the Lord commanded Joshua to slay the whole nation, men, women, and children. Have not these people done worse than that to us? Have they not threatened to murder our leaders and prophet, and have they not boasted of murdering our patriarchs and prophets, Joseph and Hiram? Now talk about shedding innocent blood. They said I was a good, liberal, free-hearted man, but too much of this sympathy would be always in my way; that every man now had to show his colors; that it was not safe to have a Judas in camp. Then it was proposed that every man express himself. That if there was a man who would not keep a close mouth they wanted to know it then. This gave me to understand what I might expect if I continued to oppose. Major Higbee said: "Brother Lee is right; let him take an expression of the people." I knew I dare not refuse, so I had every man speak and express himself.

All said they were willing to carry out the counsel of their leaders, that the leaders had the spirit of God and knew better what was right than they did. They then wanted to know my feelings. I replied, I have already expressed them. Every eye was upon me as I paused, but, said I, "you can do as you please, I will not oppose you any longer." "Will you keep a close mouth?" was the question. "I will try," was my answer. I will here say that the fear of offending Brigham Young and George A. Smith had saved my life. I was near being "blood-atoned" in Parowan, under J. C. L. Smith, in 1854, but of this I have spoken in my autobiography.

Saturday morning all was ready and every man assigned to his post of duty. During the night, or rather just before daylight, Johnson and Shurtz ambushed their Indians, the better to deceive the emigrants. About 11 o'clock A. M., the troops under Major Higbee took their position on the road. The white flag was still kept up in the corral. Higbee called William Bateman out of the ranks to take a flag of truce to the corral. He was met about half way with another white flag from the emigrants' camp. They had a talk. The emigrant was told we had come to rescue them if they were willing to trust us. Both men with flags returned to their respective places, and were to meet again and bring word. Higbee called me out to go and inform them the conditions, and, if accepted, Dan McFarland, brother to John McFarland, lawyer, who acted aid-de-camp, would bring back word, and then two wagons would be sent for the fire-arms, children, clothing, etc. I obeyed, and the terms proposed were accepted, but not without distrust.

LETTING DOWN ON THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

I had as little to say as possible—in fact, my tongue refused to perform its office. I sat down on the ground in the corral near where some young men were engaged in paying the last respects to some person who had just died of a wound. When all was ready Samuel McMurdy, counselor to Bishop P. K. Smith (Klingensmith) drove out on the lead. His wagon had the seven children, clothing and arms. Samuel Knight drove the other team, with five wounded men and one boy about 15 years old. I walked behind the front wagon to direct the course and to shun being in the heat of the slaughter, but this I kept to myself. When we got turned fairly to the East I mentioned to McMurdy to steer north, across the valley I at the same time told the women, who were next to the wagons, to follow the road up to the troops, which they did. Instead of my saying to McMurdy not to drive so fast—as he swore on my trial—I said to the contrary, to drive on, as my aim was to get out of sight before the firing commenced, which we did. We were about half a mile ahead of the company when we heard the first firing.

We had drove over a ridge of rolling ground and down on a low flat. The firing was simultaneous along the whole line. The moment the firing commenced McMurdy halted and tied his lines across the rod of his wagon box, stepped down coolly with a double-barreled shotgun, walked back to Knight's wagon, who had the wounded men, and was about twenty feet in the rear. As he raised his piece he said: "Lord, my God, receive their spirits, for it is for the kingdom of heaven's sake that we do this," fired and killed two men. Samuel Knight had a muzzle-loading rifle, and he shot and killed the three men, then struck the wounded boy on the head, who fell dead. In the meantime I drew a five-shooter from my belt, which accidentally went off, cutting across McMurdy's buckskin pants in front, below the crotch. McMurdy said: "Brother Lee, you are excited, take things cool; you was near killing me. Look where the ball cut," pointing to the place on his pants. At this moment I heard the scream of a child. I looked up and saw an Indian have a little boy by the hair of his head, dragging him out of the hind end of the wagon, with a knife in his hand, getting ready to cut his throat. I sprang for the Indian, with my revolver in hand, and shouted to the top of my voice: "Arick, ooms, cot too sooet" (stop, you fool). The child was terror-stricken. His chin was bleeding. I supposed it was the cut of a knife, but afterwards learned that it was done on the wagon-box, as the Indian yanked the boy down by the hair of the head. I had no sooner rescued the child than another Indian seized a little girl by the hair. I rescued her as soon as I could speak. I told the Indians that they must not hurt the children; that I would die before they should be hurt; that I would buy the children of them. Before this time the Indians had rushed up around the wagon in quest of blood and dispatched the two runaway wounded men. In justice to my statement, I would say that if my shooter had not prematurely exploded I would have had a hand in dispatching the five wounded. I had lost control of myself, and scarce knew what I was about. I saw an Indian pursue a little girl who was fleeing. He caught her about one hundred feet from the wagon and plunged his knife through her.

I said to McMurdy that he had better drive the children to Hamblin's ranche and give them some nourishment, while I would go down and get my horse at the camp. Passing along the road I saw the dead strung along the distance of about half a mile. The women and children were killed by the Indians. I saw Shurtz with the Indians, and no other white man with them. When I came to the men they lay about a rod apart. Here I came up with Higbee, Bishop Smith and the rest of the company. As I came up Higbee said to me, let us search these persons for valuables, and asked me to assist him. Gave me a hat to hold. Several men were already engaged in searching the bodies. I replied that I was unwell, and wanted to get upon my horse and go to the ranche and nurse myself. My request was granted. Reaching Hamblin's ranche—being heart-sick and worn out—I lay down on my saddle blanket and slept and knew but little of what passed through the night. About daybreak in the morning I heard the voice of Colonel Dame and Isaac C. Haight.

I heard some very angry words pass between them, which drew my attention. Dame said he would have to report the destruction of the emigrant camp and company. Haight said, "How, as an Indian massacre!" Dame said he did not know so well about that. This reply seemed to irritate Haight, who spoke quite loudly, saying, "How the h—l can you report it any other way without implicating yourself!" At this Dame lowered his voice almost to a whisper. I could not understand what he said, and the conversation stopped. I got up, saw the children, and among others the boy who was pulled by the hair of his head out of the wagon by the Indian and saved by me. That boy I took home and kept home until Dr. Forney, government agent, came to gather up the children and take them East. He took the boy with others. That boy's name was William Francher. His father was captain of the train. He was taken East and adopted by a man in Nebraska, named William Sloan. He remained East several years and then returned to Utah, and is now a convict in the Utah penitentiary, having been convicted the past year for the crime of highway robbery. He is known by the name of "Idaho Bill," but his true name is William Fancher. His little sister was also taken East, and is now the wife of a man working for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, near Green river. The boy (now man) has yet got the scar on his chin caused by the cut on the wagon box, and those who are curious enough to examine will find a deep cut made with an axe while he was with me.

BREAKFASTING AFTER THE MURDER.

I got breakfast that morning, then all hands returned to the scene of the slaughter to bury the dead. The bodies were all in a nude state. The Indians, through the night, had stripped them of every vestige of clothing. Many of the parties were laughing and talking as they carried the bodies to the ravine for burial. I must not forget to state that after the attack a messenger by the name of James Haslem was sent with a dispatch to President Brigham Young, asking his advice about interfering with the company, but he did not return in time. This I had no knowledge of until the massacre was committed. Some two weeks after the deed was done Isaac C. Haight sent me to report to Governor Young in person. I went and did as I was commanded. Brigham asked me if Isaac C. Haight had written a letter to him. I replied not by me, but said he wished me to report in person. "All right," said Brigham. "Were you an eye-witness?" "To the most of it," was my reply. I then proceeded and gave him a full history of all except that of my opposition. That I left out entirely. I told him of the killing of the women and children and the betraying the company. That, I told him, I was opposed to; but I did not say to him to what extent I was opposed to it, only that I was opposed to shedding innocent blood. "Why," said he, "you differ from Isaac (Haight), for he said there was not a drop of innocent blood in the whole company." When I was through he said that it was awful; that he cared nothing about the men, but the women and children were what troubled him. I said: "President Young, you should either release men from their obligation or sustain them when they do what they have entered into the most sacred obligation to do." He replied: "I will think over the matter, and make it a subject of prayer, and you may come back in the morning and see me." I did so. He said: "John, I feel first-rate. I asked the Lord if it was all right for that deed to be done, to take away the vision of the deed from my mind, and the Lord did so, and I feel first-rate. It is all right. The only fear I have is of traitors." He told me never to lisp it to any mortal being, not even to Brother Heber. President Young has always treated me with the friendship of a father since, and has sealed several women to me since, and has made my home his home when in that part of the territory until danger has threatened him. This is a true statement, according to the best of my recollection.

JOHN D. LEE.

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Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 24, '77.

Packard and Chamberlain stock is quoted as ranging higher than at any time since the inauguration, and still has an upward tendency, while that of their rival claimants is correspondingly depressed; and President Hayes is just reaping the harvest sown by meddlesome and indiscreet friends, who rushed pell-mell onto ground where wiser men had hesitated to tread. It is undoubtedly true that the President never authorized the negotiations undertaken with a view to turning over South Carolina and Louisiana to Nicholls and Hampton, nor the assurances given them that Messrs. Chamberlain and Packard were to be at once entrusted to the tender mercies of their followers by the Administration. But the effect of the Cabinet decision in favor of sending a commission to Louisiana, which has determined the President to continue the *statu quo* until the commission returns and reports, is virtually the same upon the scores of mercurially minded Southern Democratic politicians here, as though he had gone squarely back on pledges made by himself rather than by unauthorized meddlers. Hardly a day has passed since the 5th inst. that one or more delegations, headed by such men as General Gordon and "General" Butler, have not visited the White House, urging the immediate withdrawal of troops and recognition of Nicholls and Hampton. That their political opponents had any rights to be consulted on the premises seemed to be regarded as to the last degree absurd; and the tone of the Southern press leads to the belief that Democracy everywhere south of the Potomac regarded every point gained, and that in a few hours at farthest they would be in possession of the machinery of every State Government throughout that region. Hence the cry that comes up from the South this morning, denouncing the administration in unmeasured terms, because it has reluctantly decided that to now withdraw the Government military forces would invite a bloody collision of factions, and that such a result would be almost absolutely certain to follow such an imprudent movement. It ought to be understood by impulsive people everywhere that the President will not decide the many momentous matters involved in these two cases upon *ex parte* statements of interested parties, and that he will move only after the most exhaustive efforts are made to act upon a clear apprehension of all the facts. It is understood that Evarts, Key and Schurz favored, and Sherman, McCrary, Thompson and Devens opposed the recall of the troops.

It now seems very probable that an extra session will be convened about the 1st of June. The President has waited, hoping that some plan might be suggested whereby the army could be maintained and thus avoid the necessity for present legislation. The plan proposed by the Vice-President has many advocates, but it was finally decided that it was unwarranted in law, or at least that it had the appearance of avoiding the provision of prohibiting the anticipation of the passage of any appropriation bill. An earnest effort is being made by members of the Cabinet to devise a plan that shall be generally applicable to all appointments, promotions and discharges in and from the civil service, that will correct the abuses that have crept into it, until they have assumed the proportions of colossal evils, and at the same time secure a more efficient transaction of public business.

Biggins, the insane man who charged General Grant with such startling crimes that he was petted and made much of by a Democratic investigating committee two years ago, which was searching high and low for data upon which to found articles of impeachment, until he (Biggins) explained that the General cut up the reprehensible didos complained of, not in person, but vicariously through his own spirit, has brought suit for $100,000 against our ex-President for incarceration in the insane asylum, although it does not appear that he had anything to do with it, some members of the police force having captured and taken Lim (Biggins) to the asylum on the certificate of two physicians. He constantly haunted the vicinity of the White House, and met the General on one of his walks and threatened to "knock his head off his shoulders." It was open to the defendant to plead the statute of limitations, but he refused to take advantage of it, preferring a thorough investigation, as personal and political enemies had attempted to utilize the circumstance to his disadvantage. It is evident that the gentlemen of the legal profession retained by Mr. Biggins can have very little to do, and differ with Franklin in his estimate of the identical character of time and money.

Notwithstanding the terrible state of suffering that the nomination of Fred Douglass as Marshall of this district brought to some members of the Washington Bar Association, that gentleman was confirmed, has qualified, and entered upon the duties of his office, and not a few of the proud Caucasian race—hunkers to the core, too—are applicants for positions under him, but, harmoniously with the announced policy of the administration, he declines to turn out faithful officers to make place for others. There is a good deal of doubt expressed whether Professor Langston, who has been pushed for Commissioner of Agriculture, will receive the appointment. There is much opposition to the appointment, upon the ground that he has no practical and probably not much theoretical knowledge of the duties of the office.

We are under lasting obligations to Governor Packard for the slight relief his late movements have brought in relieving us from the distressing political calm that has so largely obtained since inauguration day. LOGAN.

A Problem for Republicans to Answer.

He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are abomination to the Lord.—Prov. 17:15. He that saith to the wicked thou art righteous, him shall the people curse, nations shall abhor him. But to them that rebuke him shall be delight, and a good blessing shall come upon them.—Prov. 24:24-25. When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn.—Prov. 29:2.

The problem is how can any man be a Christian and belong to or justify the wicked deeds of the party in power, who have obtained that power through fraud and perjury and venality, and at the expense of our Republican form of government, and by so doing have left a legacy of eternal infamy upon themselves and their children, and children's children.—"*Omega*," in *last week's Watchman*.

"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the powers, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."—Rom. 13:1-2. "Likewise these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities. Woe unto them! for they have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily, after this error of Balaam, for reward, and perished in the gainsaying of Core."—Jud. 8:11.

Will "Omega" tell us by what authority *he* calls the power of God wicked? or is he of those of whom the psalmist spake, saying, "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God!" It is true that 88 Democrats have left a record of indelible infamy upon their party, themselves, and their offspring, by fraud, perjury and sycophantic party venality, and it is said that the Democrat who represents this congressional district is one of them. Outside of that 88 we do not know of any to whom the terms can be applied with any show of truth and decency.

Lastly, Mr. "Omega," allow me to refer you to 2d Peter, 3:16, which you will do well to consider before prefacing any more of your remarks with scripture texts; and I may as well refer you to the law of God in Ex. 22:28, and to the fifth commandment, Ex. 20:12. Also Prov. 30:11. Should these not be sufficient to show you how utterly you are condemned by God's word, I will take pleasure in furnishing you with many other texts on the same subject, in the hope that you may finally be taught to distinguish between the good providence of God, by which he governs the world, and the sinful acts of men which he overrules to the good of nations and his own glory. Finally, take thine own texts, and out of thine own mouth thou art condemned. And now, Mr. "Omega," thy problem is answered to thine own confession.

THETA.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—On Friday evening last an elderly lady arrived in this city on the mail train, which she had boarded at Harrisburg. She appeared to be in a stupor and acted quite strangely during the progress of her journey. On her arrival here she did not get out of the car, and depot master Wilson's attention being drawn to the circumstance, he called upon Dr. Fay to make an investigation. He and Dr. Clark, of Bell's Mill's, after examining the condition of the lady, could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion as to her ailment. She was, however, removed to a room in the Logan House, and made as comfortable as possible for the night. On Saturday Mr. William Sneller, passenger brakeman on the branch train, identified the lady as his mother, who had come from Baltimore to pay him a visit. On leaving the city she had in her possession the sum of $1,600, but on her arrival here her funds only amounted to about $12. It is said that Mrs. Sheller was accompanied by another woman, who, on reaching this city, mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed that she did the drugging and robbing. The matter is to be the subject of an investigation. Mrs. S. was removed to the home of her son, 1129 Twelfth Avenue.—*Altoona Tribune*.

ASK your druggist what he knows about Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup.

LET us be clean, in order that we may be healthy. To be thoroughly so, and to counteract eruptive tendencies and render the skin white and smooth, let us use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. No eruption can withstand it. Depot, Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 10-4

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. 10-2m

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF CHANGE of the Limits of the Borough of Unionville.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on the

23rd DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1877,

to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county to change the limits of the borough of Unionville, by adding thereto an addition of Six Lots, made by W. P. Fisher, said lots numbered respectively Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

A. O. FURST,
13-4t Att'y for Petitioner.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of T. D. Musser, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of T. D. Musser, late of College township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES H. RANKIN,
13-3t Executor.
Bellefonte, March 27, 1877.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the estate of W. L. Holmes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated for settlement. S. H. BENNISON,
12-6t Administrator.
Walker P. O.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Huston, late of Potter township, Centre county, deceased, have been granted to James P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. JAMES P. COBURN,
9-6w Executor.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold on Friday, March 16, 1877, the following property of Abram Sweitzer, deceased, to-wit: Lot No. 20, thereon erected a One-story Frame House and Shop, situate on the east side of Spring street, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa.

Terms—One-fourth cash and balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Sale to take place at the Court House at 2 P. M.

10-t JAS. H. RANKIN,
Administrator and Trustee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of William Allison, late of Potter township, deceased, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre County, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned, of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.

W. M. ALLISON,
Potter's Mills, Pa.
JAMES A. BEAVER,
Bellefonte, Pa.
February 26, 1877. 10-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Malon Griest, late of Unionville borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN RICH,
10-6t* Administrator.

New Advertisements.

$10 TO $25 A DAY! Made by agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address, "SPECIAL AGENCY," 13m4 Kendall Building, Chicago.

DIVORCES

Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 15 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 8 & 9, 137 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. 13 4m

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Shortlidge & Co.,

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COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

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WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
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Sizes and styles not on hand will be procured at short notice. Call at

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NO. 1 HUMES' BLOCK.

MOTTO FRAMES varnished, with glass and back complete, for 35 cents.

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS 8x10 for 5 cents.

GOOD NOTE PAPER at 7 cents a Quire.

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SPLINTS for Picture Frames of every Size and Color.

9 13 JAS. WELCH.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHT.

An active, enterprising man to act as Agent in Centre county for the KELLER MIDDLINGS PURIFIER, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Address.

B. B. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,
12-2t Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

EARLES HOTEL,

Corner Canal and Centre Streets, near Broadway, NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

ROOMS AND BOARD $2.50 PER DAY.
13 2m

DR. WHITTIER'S

Marriage & Health Guide.

144 pages, Illustrated. Price, 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. Sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 13 4w

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Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite, and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions, and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or to be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for $5.00, $1 for one.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Tape Worm, Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of Tape Worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in $1.00 bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return of letter. 11-4t

Dauchy & Co.

20 Ladies Favorite Cards, all styles, with name, 10c. Post-paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens Co., N. Y. 13 4w

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper, FREE for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass. 13 4w

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We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agent. For Particulars address

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 13-4w

$200 a month. AGENTS WANTED on our THREE GREAT $2 BOOKS. The

STORY of CHARLEY ROSS

a full account of this great mystery, written by his father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The illustrated HAND BOOK TO ALL RELIGIONS, a complete account of all denominations and sects. 300 illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pat. coast. 100 illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and Female Agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail $2 each. John E. Potter & Co., Phila. 13-4w

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the World. It contains 18 sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pencil, penholder, goodes pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons and ladies' fashionable fancy Set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages, with assorted Jewelry, $1. *Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch* free to all agents. BRIDE & CO., 709 Broadway, N. Y.

TWELVE articles in one. The LLOYD COMBINATION. Can be used as a Pencil, Penholder and Pen, Eraser, Penknife, Envelope opener, Paper-cutter Rubber, Sewing Machine Thread Cutter, and for Ripping Seams, Cutting off Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Erasing Blots, &c. Exactly common pencil, is heavily nickel plated, and will last a lifetime. Agents are coining money and say it is the best selling article out. Sample 25 cents, post paid, for $1. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. Send for sample half-dozen and canvass your town. BRIDE & CO. 709 Broadway, N. Y.

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The most practical, simple, and effective. Its superior advantage at partial gate is universally acknowledged. Address,

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NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. K. ELLIS & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-4t 1y

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BUSH HOUSE!

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Has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

GRAND OPENING.

VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any list of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about posting other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER than the advertised prices without misrepresentation We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Household Recipes.

Cream Cake.

4 cups of flour; 3 cups of sugar; 2 cups of butter; 1 cup of sour cream, teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk and 4 eggs; add a teaspoonful of essence of lemon and half a nutmeg grated. Beat it well and bake in a quick oven.

Custard Pie.

Boil a pint of milk. When nearly cold add three well beaten eggs, a little essence of lemon, a pinch of salt, and sugar to taste; grate nutmeg over the top and bake with an under crust only.

Best Loaf Cake Out.

5 cups of flour; 2 cups of sugar; 1 cup of butter; 1 cup of yeast; 1 cup of raisins; ½ pint of milk and the whites of two eggs. Take half of the shortening and take half of the sugar and make a batter, using the milk, yeast, and flour. When light add the remaining half shortening and sugar and eggs; also a trifle of salt, soda, nutmeg and citron. It makes two large loaves.

To Fry Smelts.

Draw them at the gills, as they must not be opened; lay them in salt and water, and let them remain an hour; then wash and wipe them; dip the smelts into well-beaten eggs and then into fine cracker-crumbs, and put them into boiling fat. Fry them a golden brown, and serve them very crisp and dry, with melted butter. Or they may be dipped into butter and then fried.

Graham Pudding.

Take one-third water, two-thirds fresh milk (or if you live in the city, or if the cows are dry, all water will do), put in a smooth, clean kettle and, while boiling briskly, sift through the hand and stir in Graham flour until it is the thickness of corn meal mush; cover it tightly and set on the back part of the stove or range to cool slowly fifteen or twenty minutes, or until wanted for breakfast, as with milk and sugar this is an excellent breakfast dish, especially for children.

Crullers, very good.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in four tablespoons of milk; strain upon a half pint of flour four tablespoons of melted butter and a teaspoon of salt; beat four eggs with six heaping tablespoons of rolled sugar; work together with some grated nutmeg; add flour till stiff enough to roll out, and cut in fancy shape to fry.

Graham Tea-cake.

One cup sugar, two egg, beaten together, one cup sour cream, two-thirds teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful salt, two slightly heaped cups of Graham flour, one teaspoonful lemon extract or half a nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven.

Madelines.

Four eggs, half pound of butter, half pound of sugar, half pound of flour, half teaspoon soda; mix butter, sugar, and yolks thoroughly; add flour and mix again; then the whites beaten to a froth; flavor with lemon rind; bake in dishes one-third full. Very nice and convenient. After the ingredients have been weighed once, they can be measured for future convenience.

Fish Pudding.

Take cold, boiled fish and mashed potatoes, an equal quantity; mix well together, breaking them fine; add two ounces of melted butter; season with salt and pepper. Butter a pudding-dish, put the mixture in, and bake in a moderate oven until the top is nicely brown.

Trimming Plants While Growing.

Every one admires a beautiful form in a plant, and evenness of growth of the various branches to give a fine balance to it.—There are some plants whose habits are naturally straggly and uncouth. While they are growing, a little nipping back of the leading branches with the fingers, or with a pair of shears, will hold them in check, while other branches will be encouraged to grow to the same size. We will cite, for instance, the lemon verbena. This seldom makes a sightly shrub, when left to itself, although it is a favorite owing to its sweet scent and delicate green. By pruning back the leading branches, it will soon grow into a well rounded and closely formed shrub. If you wish it to grow tree shaped, encourage it to grow tall by nipping back the ends of side limbs till it has acquired the right height, then, to prevent growing one-sided, and to make it well formed, nip back all the shoots that are out of balance. This same system can be applied to roses, geraniums, and, in fact, to any plants that are desired to grow into better shape. It is not at all necessary to cut branches off close to the stalk, in fact, it is better not to do so. But a little nipping back of the ends of growing shoots is all that is required.

One of the experienced poultry breeders says: "A dozen fowls would do very well in a yard fifty feet square, with a little grass plot in one corner, as fowls must have grass. This space is as small as can be used for that number, and if one cannot give that space to them he had better buy his eggs and chickens, as fowls cannot be kept without an area of yard room. A few fowls may be put into a smaller yard and they will lay well for a few weeks, but after a while, with the grass all destroyed, the hens will begin to lay fewer eggs and will be unprofitable. Don't forget to supply fowls with gravel, old mortar, or ground or pounded oyster shells, as it aids in the formation of eggs."

All carriage shafts of right construction should allow the body of the animal perfect freedom, and only touch at the well-padded saddle and full collar.

Medical.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT & DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS HUMOR, TUMORS, CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, CANKER, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN, PUSTULES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD and RING-WORM, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS, LEUCORRHEA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and GENERAL DEBILITY, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEADACHE, PILES, NERVOUSNESS, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also, those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of Vegetine:

NATICK, MASS., January 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST,
Mrs. L. C. F. Best.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, February 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
1l-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
9 5-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't.. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

J. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

J. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'76-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9n6-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

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M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

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FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

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A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP

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If you want Bill-Heads,
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If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

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DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on shortnotice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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General Advertising Agent,

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v8no46 1y

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

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Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
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I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6 n

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES
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H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on All hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day

or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

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West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE
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Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
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WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

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Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices, kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.
v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

ON LAMB STREET,

In Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings, and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

New Advertisements.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use
v5-10-4t

Drugs and Medicines.

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A New Thing in an Old Place.

county generally will be pleased to know that

DRUG STORE,

egheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

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in a first-class Drug store.

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given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

RRINGTON, Agent.

Medical.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SHRINER'S
Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO NEED
CHILD DIE
OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.
Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md
v3-n3-6m

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN,
8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $36 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 8l0tf

[From the San Francisco Call.]

A Marvelous Story.

Having spent more than two years among the Chippewa Indians living on the north-western sheres of Lake Superior, around Chan-wo-mi-gan Bay, and the mouth of the river Mus-ke-zibi, I often heard of the strange and hitherto unpublished custom of a secluded tribe of Indians north of Vermilion Lake, who in winter sink their children under the deep waters of the lake in their vicinity, and in the spring raise them up from the bottom of the lake alive and well, after being six months dormant and unconscious.

The Chippewa Indians who related this circumstance to me were all respectable in their way, and are generally a trustworthy and truthful people, being mostly Christians, having been instructed by Bishop Barraga, of pious memory. Hence, when they informed me of the custom among the Rabbit Indians of consigning about one-third of their tribe to a kind of tomb, for six months, in order that the other two-thirds might be saved from death by starvation, though I regarded what I had heard as almost incredible, I could not but pay some attention to a statement so frequently made by so many persons otherwise creditable.

The manner in which the thing is done, as they stated, is in this way: The children from the age of three years to that of fourteen, at the approach of winter, are enclosed within air-tight vessels or bags, made out of the bark of the birch tree, and after the "Mokock," as it is called, is sealed over and made impervious to water, it is sunk with its living freight into the bottom of the Lake Owas, where it remains until spring, when it is drawn up, and the dormant pappoose found sound and well, and after a little shaking the child is restored to consciousness. The Owassoes live chiefly on rabbits, the skins of which animals are their only clothing; and in the winter, when the snows are deep and rabbits scarce, this low tribe would starve if necessity had not taught them to have recourse to the desperate plan of disposing of their children in order to save their provisions.

The writer of this narrative regarded the statement as fabulous at first; for, though every Indian he consulted expressed his belief that the children of the wild tribe were all buried in the lakes during the winter, and hooked up again, safely, in the spring, yet none of those who so confidently narrated the story certified that any one of them had been present when the operation of sealing up the children in the "Mokocks," or their enlargement therefrom, took place. But the writer happened to be present at a wedding of the head chief of the Chippewas, No-ga-nup's, daughter, Lady Louisa, to one Boyle, a scion of one of the tribes of Galway, and at this marriage feast, lasting a whole week, were present two trappers from the rabbit-eating Indians aforesaid, who, upon being asked if the story about the sinking of children into the lake to save the food they would consume was fabulous, answered, gravely, "Kawin"—No. They assured us that 300 of their young people were then under the water since November, and that they expected they would be all safe and well about the middle of May, when they would be able to supply them with food. They then described how the "Mokocks" were prepared—how the air was excluded by the burning of dry leaves within them; how the children were ordered to inhale a full breast of air; how the vessel or sack of birch bark was sealed and rendered water-proof by a coating of gum and rosin, and how they were sunk into the lake to repose there till spring.

Not satisfied with the testimony of those two witnesses, confirmed by the solemn clouds of smoke arising like incense from their large stone pipes, your correspondent came to the resolution of testing in person the truth of these strange narrations of so many respectable Indians, Christian and Pagan. Accordingly, next day being the 7th of January, 1872, your correspondent, accompanied by a son of No-ga-nup, the chief, a son of the head medicine man, Macoday-be-nes, and Antoine Daye, a half-breed, took the best six dogs we could pick up, with plenty of dried meat and provisions for men and dogs, and started under the guidance of two Rabbit Indians for their home in the far North. In less than four days we made the journey of over 300 miles, for the surface of the snow was quite solid, a mist having prevailed for two or three days, and, under the influence of the frost, became ice. Not in all nature is there anything more desolate and melancholy than travelling in those savage regions, where for miles and miles not a living thing is seen nor a sound heard, except the crash of the limb of some tree under its weight of snow, or the thud of the fall of a large mass from the picturesque arches formed by the interweaving leps of huge pines. Even the barking of a pack of hungry wolves, the growling of a bear, or the roaring of a lion would be preferable to the stillness of death which prevails in all that region.

This article would be too long were I to describe the details of our journey to the region of the Rabbit, or Owassoe, Indians. But to sum up, I must say that we found the statements of our Indian informants confirmed in every particular. The Rabbit Indians suffer severely from famine. They enclose the youth of the tribe in air-tight envelopes, called "Mokocks," shaped somewhat like a large egg. They fish up these cases in the spring, and most of those enclosed—all but a few—say two per cent.—are alive and well after their resuscitation.

There can be no doubt about the facts here stated.

[We publish the above somewhat remarkable story precisely as it comes from the writer, who is evidently more accustomed to the practical details of life on the frontier than to describing them in print. It is not the work of a professional writer of sensations.—*Ed. Call.*]

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert (Aaronsburg).

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murroy.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre County.

And now, February 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills in the most public places in said township. By the Court.

J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte, this 1st day of March, A. D., 1877.

A. WILLIAMS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a poor-house, and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such, with selection, together with the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchases in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home for the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the Commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the Court House in their respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one-third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall, within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style, and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ———" and by that name shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance, and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively, and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, That no child be bound out for a longer time then till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioner as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them, signed by the president of the board of directors, and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to kepp the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall, *ex officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege, at all reasonable times, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere; *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States; *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as fully as if this act had not been passed, and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor thereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution, to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment, and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor-house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act; *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same; *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May, A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.*

8.50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Election Proclamation.

business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioner as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them, signed by the president of the board of directors, and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to kepp the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall, *ex officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege, at all reasonable times, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

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SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States; *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

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SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as fully as if this act had not been passed, and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all monies remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

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SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act; *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same; *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

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APPROVED—The 8th day of May, A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Dry Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER NOW

600 PIECES FRENCH BLACK CASHMERE

of their own direct importation, at prices lower than ever before.

500 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,

PURE MOHAIRS AND BRILLIANTINES!

These goods are manufactured to our express order, and in color, finish, quality and cheapness cannot be excelled.

50 PIECES SILK-WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS

at prices so low that every lady who desires a dress from the most beautiful black febric made, can now afford to purchase it.

HERNANIES IN VARIETY.

2000 PIECES DRESS FABRICS,

12½-15-18-21-23-25-28-31 and 37 cents per Yard.

The Prices of these goods must astonish all persons not familiar with the great reductions caused by low prices in Europe and the low premium on gold.

FRENCH JACONET LAWNS

Down to 25 cents.

FRENCH PERCALES

Down to 25 and 31 cents.

We make it a rule to allow on our own counters none but the most reliable goods, and our prices can be relied upon as being absolutely the lowest at which such goods can be sold.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH PURCHASES

give us great advantages over most competitors.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.

9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1st, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d floors of "McCallum Building," 77 Fifth Avenue (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the United States, consisting of **Watches, Diamonds, Clocks** Bronzes, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.

9-3m Close Cash Buyers Invited. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

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We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

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A Great Reduction in Prices of

GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.

Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 19-1-6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c

6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.

v8-n16-1y.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, ETC.

New Sorts, by Mail.

Plants of the Newest and Finest Improved Sorts, carefully packed and prepaid, by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the Best Collection, at the great show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 Varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced Descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.

C. C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 10-4t

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. MCMURTRIE, EDWARD PLUMB,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequalled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——A large stock of dress goods just opened by Valentines & Co.

——The robins, bluebirds and blackbirds are here in large numbers, and fill the air with sweet warblings.

——The trout fishing season will soon be here. It is thought by some of our old fishermen that trout will be unusually plenty.

——The finest stock of artificial flies and fine fishing tackle ever brought to Centre county just received at Deschner's gun shop.

——The clothing just received by Valentines & Co. beats anything we have ever seen in ready made clothing, in style, quality and cheapness.

——Some of our streets present a disgusting spectacle, now that the snow has disappeared and uncovered the huge piles of rubbish lying here and there. This should be attended to at once.

——Scarcely a day passes that some farmer, too poor to take the REPUBLICAN, does not get swindled by a patent-right shark, or some other swindler. We view these things with a complacency as serene as June moonlight.

——Bees have suffered severely this winter in all parts of the state. The cause is attributable to a scarcity of bees' food last fall, the bees having commenced to consume their store earlier than usual in the season, thereby exhausting their supply before the end of the winter.

——A correspondent from Millheim sends the following problem for our readers to solve:

"Mr. Hayes says '$\frac{3}{4}$ of my age added to $\frac{2}{3}$ of Mr. Tilden's age, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ of Hayes' age, is 100 years.' How long since Mr. Tilden was $\frac{1}{4}$ as old as Mr. Hayes?"

——The legislature last Winter, by an act approved March 31, 1876, fixed the time for the annual meeting of the auditors of the several townships and boroughs to settle accounts, on the second Monday in April. It was formerly fixed on the first Monday in June. These accounts are required by law to be published, under a severe penalty for neglect.

——The room on Allegheny street, occupied by the REPUBLICAN in 1872 as a printing office, is being fitted up as a law office, and is leased for a term of ten years by the firm of Beaver and Gepheart. This room is exactly opposite their old office, so their numerous customers will find no difficulty in finding them. Their new rooms will be elegantly fitted up and furnised in a neat and convenient manner, and will be well ventilated. They are fortunate in having secured such a convenient and central location.

——Those persons who are in the habit of carrying revolvers would do well to carefully study the closing of an able presentment of the grand jury of the criminal court at Pittsburgh, as follows: "The grand jury would present as a widespread evil, which leads to much of the violence that disturbs our community, the almost universal habit of carrying concealed firearms. The revolver, ready-loaded and primed, in the pocket of the young man, is the coward's incentive to violence and murder, and is at the bottom of many a crime, which, without its presence, might not have been heard of, or at most have been but a trifling brawl."

——Owing to the absence of the Rev. G. W. Miller, who is in attendance at the Williamsport Conference, no services were held in the Methodist church last Sunday. We understand that the congregation is not certain of his reappointment for the ensuing year. If it shall be his fortune to be placed elsewhere, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that his services here have been attended with success, and the progress made in the cause of the Methodist church has not been excelled by any of his predecessors. He has made an unlimited number of personal friends outside of his church, who will be loth to part with him. Wherever his lot may be cast, may his usefulness never grow less.

THE APPROACH OF SPRING.—Every community is made up of the various classes of people, whose basis of weather prognostications are laid upon as many different phenomenons as there are classes. Probably the oldest and most generally accepted foretellers of the weather are St. Paul's day, the last Friday in January, ground-hog day and the goose-bone; others date the arrival of spring from the coming of the bluebirds, while still others place the bursting of the buds as the first of the permanent spring weather. This latter class are now happy inasmuch as the buds on many of the maple trees burst and displayed their tiny blossoms during the warm days of last week. The bluebird's sweet note has been heard; in spots sheltered from the wind and exposed to the sun the grass is green and has sprung with new life, and all the "signs"—ground-hog, goose-bone and prophetic days—indicate the near approach of that season which is usually appreciated as the pleasantest of the year. That winter will quietly unbind his icy fetters from the land which he has locked so long, is not to be expected, and his chill breath will yet be felt o'er forest, stream and city; but with each succeeding chill we will know that it brings nearer to us the soft zephyrs of the balmy South, laden with the breath of the wild-wood flowers, and filling each breast with gladsome thrills of pleasure as the frame, weak and tired from the confinement necessitated by the rigors of the winter, bounds forth into the life-infusing sunlight and gathers new strength to bear the burden of the heat of the summer. The poor hail the evidences of spring with delight, as it stirs the wheels of the industries, lowers the price of necessaries and makes the task of support a lighter one. The comfortably settled greet it with pleasure, as it promises them additional enjoyment in the shape of out-door amusements. The return of spring is an event looked for by all throughout the tiresome winter as it drags its slow length along, and may it be that the indications prove not false is the earnest prayer of the scribe.

——Economy, or the saving of money, should be one of the first considerations of man. Extravagant living, and the reckless spending of money, has ruined many a one as well as brought others to the verge of bankruptcy. We know of no one particular where extravagance has been brought into practice more ruthlessly than at high-toned hotels, which make bills at from $3 to $5 per day, simply because they keep up appearances. In our judgment, such houses never furnish an equivalent for the prices charged, and the signs of the times indicate that the traveling public think so too. While writing upon this subject, we are reminded that the St. Elmo Hotel, Nos. 317 and 319 Arch St., Philadelphia, is a house where first class accomodations are furnished at hard-pan prices. A good room, most excellent bed, the best food that the market affords, with our old friend, Clarence A. Johnston, as clerk, makes the St. Elmo the most desirable house for Centre county people to stop at when visiting Philadelphia. We speak from experience, and advise our readers "to go and do likewise."

——We clip the following from the *Democrat*, of Lewistown. If the decision applies to Mifflin county why not to Centre county?

Judge Bucher, at the late term of the Snyder county court, held to the opinion of Attorney-General Lear, and decided that the constables elected last year and sworn in after the first Monday in April, hold over another year, and that consequently the constables elected in February last are not eligible for the office. This ruling, we suppose, will also apply to the constables in this county, as they were all sworn in at April court, which began on the second Monday of April. Technically, the decision is perhaps correct; but it strikes us that an officer, whose term might have begun legally on the 1st of April last, should not be given a second year's service merely because he happened not to be sworn in until a few days after the 1st. As to the assessors, whose terms do not usually expire until November, that is quite another thing.

——The Osceola *Reveille* makes the following mention of a Rush township road supervisor, but withholds the name, no doubt for the reason that the astute official is a modern reform Democrat:

CENTRE COUNTY AHEAD.—Centre county, the heart of the old Keystone State, at last comes up with documents that place her pre-eminently in advance of her sister counties, not only in literary and scientific attainments, but in the laudible example she has displayed by putting her best men in the forefront of the battle. The following rusher from Rush township, copied *verbatim*, will more fully illustrate our meaning:

Clotors Sale in Rush township Centre county for Rad tax of 18'6.

—— ——, collector of Road tax by vurtuer of a exacution seased on a lot of logs in the splash dam and along trowrun and in the dam at Ellis milldam and a lot of good and lot of cook stoves upon the primes and a lot of boards thar intrist at the siden of Eliet & Ellises seased and taken in exacution and to bee soald as the property of Loyd & Coldwell for Road tax at Ellis sidan and whar the properfys is to be sold march the 8 day in the afternoon in the year 1877. —— ——, Constable.

——Judge Orvis refused to grant license to sell liquor to a man who applied to the Clearfield court last week for the reason that no license could be given to a subordinate, but must be taken out by the party directly responsible. It seems that agents don't amount to a row of beans in the eyes of the law. What's to become of Abram Baum, *agent*?

——Ladies' Dolmans at Valentines store.

THE BELLEFONTE LIBRARY.—The Bellefonte Library Company, organized two years ago and having their rooms in Humes' block, being desirous of extending the benefits of their association more generally among the citizens of the town, propose changing their organization into a stock company with a capital of $3,000.00, with shares at $10 each, said stock representing the value of the assets of the company, and giving to the holder admission to the reading rooms of the company and the privilege of the library, with the liberty of taking books to their homes for the benefit of their families.

It is hoped by the friends of the Library Company that this change in their charter may increase the number of their members, and place the company in a position to keep open their rooms as is now done, and to have an annual fund for the purchase of new books. At present the reading-rooms are supplied with ten daily papers, many weekly papers and nearly all the monthly magazines. The rooms are well-furnished and well-lighted. The average attendance of members is about fifty per day. The library contains about 650 volumes of poetry, history, novels, etc., selected with great care, as the following list of some of the works will show:

Robertson's History of England, 2 volumes.
Thiers' History of the French Revolution, 6 volumes.
Humes' History of England, 6 vol.
McCauley's History of England, 6 vol.
Motley's History of the Dutch Republic, 3 vol.
Motley's History of United Netherlands, 4 vol.
Bancroft's History of the United States, 10 vol.
Spark's American Biography, 10 vol.
Encyclopedia of America, 13 vol.
Reade's Novels, 6 vol.
Scott's Novels, 13 vol.
Thackeray's Novels, illustrated, 11 vol.
Bulwer's Novels, 9 vol.
Manyatt's Novels, 12 vol.
Cooper's Works, 5 vol.
Hood's Works, 6 vol.
Griswold's Sacred Poets of England and America.
Sidney Smith's Life and Letters, 2 vol.
Moore's Life of Sheridan.
Arabian Nights.
Robinson Crusoe.
Sandford and Merton.
Miss Edgeworth's Tales of Fashionable Life, 6 vol.
Geo. Fox's Life and Journal, 2 vol.
Franklin's Works, 10 vol

Books for subscription to the stock are now in the hands of Wm. P. Duncan, J. L. Spangler and J. W. Gephart, and all persons having the interest of the town at heart are earnestly requested to subscribe. R.

AN INTERLOPER.—Masquerade parties have been quite popular of late in Lewistown, both amongst children and those of larger growth. The best joke of the season, however, came off on Tuesday night of last week. A party of this sort at the residence of Amos Hoot, Esq., was attended by a most agreeable gentlemen, in the disguise of a colored dandy. He was exceedingly affable as well as graceful, and for a while he was the observed of all observers. All the ladies were eager to promenade or dance with him. But he suddenly disappeared, before the time for removing masks had arrived. Then the earnest inquiry ran around, "Who was he?" The answer came, and thrilled all like an electric shock, "Lem Johnson, a genuine son of Africa, from the west end of town!" And now a duel is on the tapis, between Lem and the affianced of one of the girls with whom he danced.—[Lewistown Democrat.

——The trial of Martin Turner for the murder of Mrs. Maria Waple, last fall, is now on trial in the Clearfield court, Judge Orvis presiding. The circumstances connected with it make this an interesting case. The husband of Mrs. Waple was convicted some years ago for putting ties on the railroad and sent to the penitentiary, where he served his time and returned to Clearfield county, asserting his innocence. Prior to and during the husband's absence an undue intimacy existed between Turner, who is unmarried, and Mrs. Waple. The evidence is circumstantial, but public opinion seems to be against Turner.

——When the business men of a town fail to advertise extensively, they diminish the importance of the place, and permit the more enterprising localities to take the latter from them. Although done for their individual interest, advertisers should be looked upon by citizens of the towns where they reside, as in some sense public benefactors and they should be encouraged accordingly. One merchant who advertises extensively is worth more to his town and its people than forty who never show themselves in print, and should be for this reason alone preferred, assuming that he is, of course, a fair business man.

——The most brilliant star, and the wonder of the heavens, Sirius, or Great Dog Star, is now visible in the south-western heavens; the beautiful, and most clearly defined of all the constellations, Orion, is also observable, to the north and west of Sirius; the twin stars Castor and Pollox, occupy a place in the zenith. These stars are best seen about nine o'clock in the evening, and will in a short time pass beyond our observation. There are no brilliant planets visible at this time. Venus and Jupiter will not be visible until May and June respectively.

——Philip Teats, one of Sechler's clerks, leaves the employ of that firm the first of April. He is one of the best clerks in town, and will not long be out of ob.

——We have had twenty-four snow storms since winter set in.

——The Government will soon issue postal-cards with a new design.

——Go to Newman's, and look at his 75c hats; the best in town for the money.

——We just wish that old Winter would get out of the lap of Spring. He has set there long enough.

——Just returned from the city with a nice stock of fine jewelry, F. C. Richards, opposite the railroad depot.

——The nights are growing shorter. Now, boys, improve your time, and put in your best licks with the girls.

——Newman will sell you better clothing for less money than anybody in this section of the country.

——The Bush House register shows that commercial men in all branches of trade are on the war-path again. Their employers are looking forward to an increase in the spring trade.

——We hear a great deal lately about the remarkable cures effected by blue glass or blue rays, but what we would like to know for the benefit of the farmers of Centre county is whether blue glass will cure hams.

——At an extra meeting of the Town Council, last Monday night, a man by the name of Rogers was elected to be engineer at the water works in the place of Joseph Williams, removed. We hope the new man will succeed in keeping up the supply of water. He is a first-class man, and understands everything about the business of running engines.

——The Mountain Meadows massacre has raised quite an excitement all over the civilized world, and was revived by the confession of John D. Lee, who was shot a few days ago. But lo! it is nothing to compare with the excitement Newman, the champion clothier on Allegheny street, is raising on account of the immense bargains he is selling in clothing, boots, hats, shirts, silk handkerchiefs, &c. Call and see him.

——We have given much space this week to the confession of Lee, the Mormon murderer. We do this for the benefit of our readers who do not take daily papers, and who will therefore be anxious to read what this man has to say about the great horror at Mountain Meadows twenty years ago. This confession would seem to implicate as directly connected with this tragedy, some of the prominent men in the Mormon church, and points directly, as does other evidence, to their leader and their great prophet, Brigham Young. All must agree that the authorities should use every endeavor to bring all concerned in this affair to the punishment they deserve. It was a horrid tragedy, this killing of innocent women and even children in cold blood, and "blood for blood" would be but simple justice.

——Go to Valentines for your goods if you want to be good to yourselves.

——Major James Armor, one of the oldest citizens of the town, died last Saturday night. He was 82 years old, a soldier in the war of 1812, and also in the last war of the rebellion. He was one of the most respected among us; beloved by all who knew him, and an earnest, whole-souled gentleman of the olden school. Although he had lived to a ripe old age, and we had been in a measure prepared for his departure to the realm of spirits, yet his beloved presence will be missed, and his departure, although timely, will leave many hearts desolate and cast a gloom over the whole community. Yet sad friends can be consoled by the thought that the memory of him is pleasant, and will tinge with lustre the dark clouds that hang over them. As you summon him back to your broken circle and hold communion with him, how will your hearts be soothed by his many excellent qualities, his firm integrity, his devoted affection! In the good name he has left he has bequeathed to you a rich legacy which will ever encourage and incite you to duty. Heaven be praised that you have such a treasure!

——We have disposed of the fund of one hundred dollars left in our hands to be given to the poor to persons recommended by the following parties: S. S. Lyon, Mrs. N. D. Orbison, Mrs. R. Pugh, R. F. Rankin, Theodore Deschner, John W. Moore, Mrs. W. V. Hughes, Mrs. N. M. Reed, and William Shortlidge. We have assisted twelve different persons, and we are sure that in every instance the parties receiving aid were really needy, and the little help we were able to give came in good time only to save actual distress. At one house we visited the lady had gone, and we were told she had taken her children out to see if she could not get them something to eat, there being nothing in the house. Although there are some cases of want, yet there does not seem to be so much distress as we expected in view of the depressed condition of the times. The benevolent people of the town, in one or two instances, had got ahead of us and had supplied the wants of the applicant. This speaks well for the town, and shows a laudable disposition on the part of those having enough of this world's goods to help their needy and suffering fellows.

——Pure groceries at Valentines & Co., Allegheny street.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EAST MILES, Centre Co., March 20.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I shall write a few lines regarding this place. East Miles is at the east end of Brushvalley, between four and five miles east of Wolf's Store P. O. This is quite a business place. Messrs. Adam and Thomas Stover are engaged in the lumber business, and Reuben S. Stover is engaged in the mercantile trade and doing a good business. We have a church and school house in our beautiful village, and the school is second to none in the township; teacher, J. R. Brungart.

Now, what we need the most at our place is a post-office, and I hope our petition will be granted to us, and then we will all be pleased with President Hayes and his Cabinet.

In politics, this school district is Republican, and this is the only one in Miles township. But still we have some solid old Democrats in this place. They would think it a great wrong to vote the Republican ticket, for the simple reason that Gen. Jackson was a good man. Enough for this time. J. H. W.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I want it understood from the start that I am responsible for the following. I do not intend to answer "Veracity's" letter for his benefit, for I believe his understanding is shallow—so shallow, in fact, that he could not be convinced even if one should rise from the dead and tell him he was wrong—but for the benefit of those that read his letter and have not time to stop and search for themselves to see if these things be true. I shall endeavor to make it so plain that a wayfaring man though a fool cannot err therein. In the first place he tries to make infant baptism valid. I shall try to help him by referring to the households that were baptized. The first one is the household of Lydia. It remains for "Veracity" to prove that she first had a husband, second children. I would not want to take it for granted that she had children without first proving she had a husband. Acts 16:15.

Next the jailor. He was baptized and all his house. Acts 16:33. But the 34th verse says, "And when he had brought them into the house," &c. "And rejoiced, believing in God with ALL his house." Third household, Stephanas, 1 Cor. 1:16. I suppose he thinks I am tied up now, but let him read 1 Cor. 16:15, and he will find that they had all addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints. I think this ought to be proof enough, and would be if he had not referred to circumcision. So I have to follow.

He claims that baptism takes the place of circumcision. If it does, why are females baptized when only males were circumcised? Why not apply the water where they applied the knife? I do not deny that there is no likeness between the two. It is this: circumcision took the place of a deed to the land of Palestine, and all circumcised could own land. Baptism is a deed to a mansion in Heaven if we will walk in Christ's footsteps. What does Paul think of circumcision? He circumcised Timotheus, who was a disciple, Acts 16:1. Let him also refer to the following—Rom. 3:30, 4:9, 1 Cor. 7:19, Gal. 5:6 and 6:15. So if circumcision was done away by baptism, why were both practiced?

I suppose you wonder what I am. Let the following answer. There is not a Greek scholar in the world but acknowledges that the Greek language is rich in terms to express all positive ideas as well as all varying shades of meaning. Why then do we find but one word used when baptism is spoken of? Why did Christ and his disciples make use of that word alone? Why not have used *Rantizo* (to sprinkle) or *Reo* (to pour) if they had meant baptism to be performed by either of those modes. He refers to John, that John baptised and then taught. Would it not take a great deal of teaching to teach him to become circumcised? or would he have it done first and then be taught? I am afraid not, and I think the Jews would be as stubborn as "Veracity." But if Paul is to be believed, John's baptism was only to repentance and those who knew only John's baptism be re-baptized. Acts 19:5. So nothing can be proved from that. He says both Philip and the Eunuch were baptized, but Acts 8:38 says, "He baptized him." Too thin.

He refers to faith—tries to prove three modes from it. "Veracity" has a little money, Vanderbilt has a great deal; does that make his money any different from "Veracity's?" I should think not. Faith differs in degree but not in mode. There is much more that could be said in reply, but I have occupied space enough in answering what really does not require an answer; for all the points brought forward would do credit to some patient in the insane asylum.

FAIR PLAY.

——Mr. Faust, carpet-weaver on High street, is making an addition to his building by raising it one story, making a tenement over the store. We understand that Mr. Faust himself will occupy it when done.

——Go to Sechler's for the purest groceries in town.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 3911

Farmers, Mechanics,

and all people who appreciate the value of keeping a memorandum of business transactions, daily events, and items of interest or importance, for future reference, should call on their druggists and get Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Book free. The Doctor's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs, when finished, two hundred thousand dollars, will be opened early in June next, for the reception of patients afflicted with chronic diseases and deformities. It will afford the most perfect facilities for the cure of such affections, and its faculty of physicians and surgeons will embrace graduates from both American and European Medical Schools who have become distinguished for their skill. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, a work of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, is sent to any address by the author on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Almost one hundred thousand copies have already been sold.

"S. A. Craig, Esq., druggist, of West Alexander, Pa., says: "I sell more of Dr. Pierce's preparations than all others combined. They give satisfaction in every case and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public."

Four months ago there were fifty thousand idle mechanics in New York city. The president of the Trader's Assembly now reports that not more than twenty thousand men in the city are out of employment, and it is further stated that not for three years past have the working men, as a class, been in such good condition. All this is interpreted as meaning the approach of better times.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"THE POOR OLD TRAMP" is the title of a new and beautiful song and chorus by Will L. Thompson, author of the famous "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore." Dealers are ordering it by the thousand. The whole country will soon be singing "The Poor Old Tramp."

DIED.

HEATON.—In Boggs township, March 7, 1877, Michael Heaton, aged 76 years and 8 months.

Mr. Heaton was born July 7, 1800, in Boggs township, this county, and was well known over the county. He was married to Mary Walker, of Mifflin county, in June, 1827. He joined the Baptist church at Milesburg in 1850, and lived a consistent member to the time of his death. He was buried at the cemetery of the Messiah church. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Biggert, of Milesburg. His text was taken from Philliplans 1:21. The death of Mr. Heaton is lamented by all who knew him. He has lived in Centre county all his life. His wife, who still survives him, is in delicate health. Mr. Heaton's death was very sudden. He called the family in the morning, as was his custom, and, lying down again, died in fifteen minutes. The cause of his death was pronounced by the doctors to be dropsy around the heart.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 28, 1877.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear new	40
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats	30
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6.75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	16
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	62

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, MAR. 24, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	112¾	113¼
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	108¼	108¾
" " " '65, J. and J	108¾	108¾
" " " '67, " "	111¾	111¾
" " " '68, " "	113	113¼
" 10-40 coupon	111¾	111¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	123¾	123¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	110	110¼
" " c 1881	110	110¼
Gold	104¾	104¾
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	42¾	43¼
Reading	13¾	13¾
Philadelphia and Erie	11	11¼
Lehigh Navigation	21¾	21¾
" Valley	41¾	42¾
United R. R. of J	133¾	136
Oil Creek	6¾	7
Northern Central	16¾	50¾
Central Transportation	37	37¾
Nesquehoning	46	47¾
North Pennsylvania	45	46
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '80	106¾	106¾